FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Gorbachev Tours Auto Plant During Kuybyshev Visit

Conversations With Workers

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[Report on visit by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to the Volga car works in Tolyatti, Kuybyshev Oblast; introduced by correspondent Tikhomirov and presented by Igor Kirillov — from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Today is the 2d day of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stay in Kuybyshev Oblast.

[Tikhomirov] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Volga Motor Vehicle Works [VAZ] in Tolyatti. The first conversation took place at the southern entrance to the works, with the members of the Komsomol youth teams of the main assembly line. [Video shows Gorbachev and retinue approaching; one girl gives him flowers]

[Gorbachev] Thank you. Thank you very much. You know, surrounded by you as I am, I will start feeling like an old man right away. [laughter] No one over 30 can be seen. Or else they have hidden themselves away. [He turns to a group of female workers] Well, what do you say?

[Womens' voices] We are glad, glad that you have come to us.

[Gorbachev] VAZ workers adopted good pledges on the eve of the congress — well done! But, after all, this is how you should act. This is a new town, a new, fine workforce. The machines are fine, also; although one can also criticize a bit, especially here, since I am not facing the public. [laughter] The VAZ workers have heard often enough that they produce a model commensurate with world standards. Why should you not become trendsetters in motor vehicle construction? Isn't it time for that?

[Unidentified worker] Of course. [Others agree and laugh]

[Gorbachev, turning to a man in his retinue] I really said it more for his benefit, for Minister Viktor Nikolayevich's benefit. [Viktor Nikolayevich Polyakov, USSR minister of the automative industry]

[Worker] To become a trendsetter....

[Gorbachev] Yes, indeed. Such a fine town, such forces are concentrated here — an educated working class, strong scientific and technical intelligentsia — in a word, there is everything one really needs to design and master models of the future, and not just those commensurate with these world levels. Well, this is what I want to say. Is it possible to say this, to set a task such as this?

[Worker] Yes, it is possible. It is.

[Gorbachev] You know what startled me? It is the fact that soon you will have 700,000. A million? Well, look here, you have become accustomed to doing things on a large scale.

[Worker] The town is young and should develop.

[Gorbachev] You know, I think it is necessary to develop the town, but in such a way as to ensure that the industrial part, the production sphere does not lose contact with the social sphere.

[Worker] (?During development everything must be taken into account).

[Gorbachev] Well, this is the main thing. And what is of concern to the young people in the town, so to speak? Be outspoken, young ladies.

[Worker] We are concerned about everything. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] That is good. It is natural that you should be concerned about everything. And what problems are there, if one can pose the question this way? [passage indistinct] Housing?

[Worker] The main one.

[Gorbachev] The main one.

[Worker] We have several young people, but they have nowhere to go to relax.

[Gorbachev] Not possible to relax?

[Workers' voices] No. One cinema.

[Gorbachev] What?

[Worker] We have only one cinema

[Gorbachev] One cinema?

[Workers] Yes, yes. They are also building a palace of sports, but...[passage indistinct]

[Gorbachev] I do not know who is to blame. [laughter from workers] It is usually difficult for us to find where the responsibility lies, but I think both the director and the minister are guilty. Really, is it possible that there is only one cinema for a population of 300,000? Is there no room here to lay out simple sports zones, courts, and playing fields that people can travel to or walk to and do everything calmly. It would not even cost very much. I am sure that if the task was set you would all join in, on Komsomol subbotniks and so on; then it would get done. All the more so, since so many young people have come here from all over the country. So it would be interesting to live and work and to feel oneself a real person.

In order to improve life and to keep our defenses strong, we need productivity, we need work rates, and we need acceleration, the very same acceleration that we have been talking to you about for an entire year. All of our plans are aimed toward this; they received support at the 27th party congress.

Thank you for the meeting.

[Workers] You, too. Many thanks.

[Gorbachev] I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Thank you. [applause] [Gorbachev and retinue move away]

[Tikhomirov] [Video shows car production line] When people talk about the VAZ many impressive and even majestic figures are mentioned. But it is enough to mention only one: every 22 seconds a new car leaves the main production line. One can imagine the rest: a giant production plant with metallurgical and metal processing and assembly, first small units; then they are assembled on the conveyor, in other words, the huge road along which separate parts and details are connected and secured together to become, finally, the famous Volga car. In short, there are hundreds and thousands of operations at various sections. As for the Zhiguli that fill our streets everyday, it is worth remembering that the hands of more than 100,000 association workers touch them.

[Video shows Gorbachev being greeted by workers at test track] The first stop is at the test track. All the mass production models of VAZ vehicles have been gathered here. They were presented by Isakov, general director of the association, and Mirzoyev, chief designer. The innovation program adopted at the VAZ envisages about 30 new car and engine models.

[Video shows Gorbachev inside factory surrounded by workers]

[Gorbachev] Well, it is difficult to talk to you here.

[Tikhomirov] This is the conversation at the final stage of the main production line.

[Gorbachev] I cordially greet you and want to express many thanks for your work. To add a bit more. Add — everybody should add a bit more in order to accelerate the national economy. We need more results in production deeds, social deeds, and human deeds. One goes and goes in the car and cannot see the end of the works. I see that there are a total of 53,000 in the other production shop and you have 27,000 here. There are 80,000 people working in those two shops alone. A huge works. I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Many thanks

[Gorbachev] Good bye! [applause]

[Video shows Gorbachev walking through factory; talking to workers]

[Tikhomirov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited forging and press production, talked to workers on the shop floor and to supervisors and engineers at the enterprise.

[Video shows Gorbachev outside factory, talking to workers]

[Gorbachev] My impression from the workers and, first of all, of the people who work here, is good. The main thing is that they are young and energetic and will produce a lot. Well, do not forget the main thing — we tell the entire country to follow your example. It is good that you are now assimilating new and good methods of management with the entire collective taking part and searching for reserves itself. It is all well. You understand, it is intelligent work and when people work intelligently they obtain good results. Thank you for everything you did and I hope you will not fail us.

[Unidentified man] What measures will we adopt after the congress regarding pilferers?

[Gorbachev] Pilferers — I understand. This is what I think. We are now working out a number of legal acts that will give greater rights to collectives, themselves, to take measures in introducing order to this matter. Pilfering, comrades, is doing us great harm.

[Worker] Yes, it is time to put an end to it.

[Gorbachev] I think that when you are the economic managers, when you yourselves are the economic managers, when you go over to self-financing, the question then arises: What are you doing taking things? That is some article we shall not be producing tomorrow. If we do not produce it, then we shall be marketing less, there will be less profit, less funds and this will affect everything. That is how the question must be put.

You know, our state is democratic. But one must not allow this democracy to be used against ourselves. So we are preparing documents that will increase the severity of economic, administrative, and, of course, moral measures. Therefore, the question of property is an extremely important question.

[Worker] Comrade, may I ask a question?

[Gorbachev] Please do.

[Worker] After the congress, what specific measures are planned to fight against drunkenness and how are they to be intensified?

[Gorbachev] I think we have existing measures and planned ones. It is only necessary to make use of them.

[Worker] No, it is still being dealt with very weakly here.

[Gorbachev] You know, we have reduced by almost half...

[Other workers interrupt] Even more.

[Gorbachev] Perhaps, by even more.

[Other workers] Perhaps by two-thirds.

[Gorbachev] We are reducing the production of vodka and all sorts of fortified wines. There is still dry wine and champagne. Well?

[Worker] To good purpose.

[Gorbachev] Let me tell you that in the village where I was born and where I spent the first years of my life, the people came to a rally and voted to stop the sale of alcohol and they stopped it. You in Tolyatti should gather at a meeting, discuss the matter, and stop the sale.

[?Oblast official] We have five rural rayons which held these rallies and said alcoholic drinks were not to be sold; we do not sell them there.

[Gorbachev] You know, this must come from the people. We welcome this. Every family declares prohibition. Declare prohibition first in the family, then at the enterprise, and then in the town and settlement. We shall support this. But to declare prohibition at state level — there is no need to go to such extremes as a state-imposed prohibition, imposed from above. To move toward a sober society, this, I think, is the correct way.

There are figures showing that the accident rate has fallen sharply, by 20 percent in half a year, as a result of cutting down on all sorts of drinking bouts; this is most correct. Divorces in the second half of 1985 fell by 19 percent.

[?Oblast official] And here by up to 40 percent.

[Worker] That is good. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] That is so. This all has an effect. Hooliganism caused by this has been reduced. In general, an improvement is under way. But if anyone has the idea that it is all over, I think it is just beginning. We put it like this: The main thing is that the beginning must be made with the party, the communists, and the leading cadres. That is the order it must go in.

The people, as we have seen, and the working people have supported this approach; we shall continue to pursue this line.

[Worker] So there is someone to set an example.

[Gorbachev] Quite right. If you are entrusted with leading people you must justify it not only in practice but also morally.

[Gorbachev] Someone else wanted to say something? Was it you?

[Worker] About your meeting with President Reagan, in the near future — when is it to take place, or...

[Gorbachev interrupts] We put the question like this: The meetings must continue, we must meet, and we must converse. We can't let things reach a collision point. However, it must be done in such a way that these meetings bring some sort of benefit, that there is some sort of progress. Whereas, if we just meet and exchange pleasantries and handshakes, while all the military programs are implemented — who needs meetings like that? It would be a fraud! We have said this quite plainly. In general, we don't need to pursue a line whereby the fate of the world is given over to them, put into the hands of the capitalists.

We, the socialist countries, the developing countries, even the peoples of the capitalist countries — all this is an enormous force that has an interest in preventing war. For that reason we must not fold our arms. We have to put pressure on them, and hard! And the most important thing, this is where all our strength is forged.

[Worker] Let them be afraid of us.

[Second worker] They must not be afraid of us.

[Gorbachev] Let them not fear us. We do not want to scare them. But let them respect us, yes.

I think you should be calm, calm and confident at work. We will not allow anything untoward to happen. It will always be clear that if they try anything, it will cost them dear. We got carried away with our conversation!

[?Oblast official] And we still want to show you the town today!

[Gorbachev] All the best! [applause]

[Video shows cars traveling along road thinly lined with people, views of new housing blocks, and Gorbachev talking to residents in the street]

[Kirillov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev familiarized himself with the Avto Zavodskiy Rayon of Tolyatti. A town in itself, modern and beautiful, it grew up at the same time as the giant factory. More than half of the city's inhabitants live in the new rayon. Their average age is 29. Perhaps it was for this reason that in their conversation with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev a great deal of attention was paid to problems of housing, the construction of kindergartens and schools, and public catering establishments.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev toured a complex of young people's hostels and visited the dining hall and library. He had a talk with the inhabitants of the city.

[Video shows Gorbachev inside buildings talking to people]

Speech at VAZ Works

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[Speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at an 8 April meeting at the Volga Car Works in Tolyatti, Kuybyshev Oblast: Gorbachev shown speaking at podium, with shots of audience interspersed; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I am sincerely glad to be meeting with you. On behalf of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government I cordially greet the workers of the VAZ, representatives of other work forces of the town of Tolyatti, and all inhabitants of this major industrial center of our country. [applause]

It is interesting to be in Kuybyshev Oblast and to be here in the town of Tolyatti — one experiences tremendous satisfaction from being here. Yesterday, in Kuybyshev, and today, here in Tolyatti, I had many, albeit brief, though meaningful and very useful meetings with workers, specialists, and senior personnel. As you understand, the main theme of the conversations revolved around the results of our 27th party congress. It seems we have every basis to say yet again that the 27th congress was successful and fulfilled its task. [applause] The work of the congress — open and permeated with a feeling of responsibility — the examination of

the topical problems of the present time, and the documents adopted at the congress have given rise to an enormous interest in our party, both in our country and abroad. The CPSU and the people currently face a task of historic importance: To implement the designs of the party congress. We will be more successful in our work, comrades, the better we assimilate — think over and ponder with our minds, souls and hearts — all that was said at our party congress and all that is embodied in its decisions.

Above all, this is what one would like to say: Why, precisely, did we have a need for a congress such as this? An answer to this question is, to a considerable extent, linked with the assessment of both our achievements and those problems that have arisen before society over the past few years. I think, comrades, that there is no need to go into a detailed description of the enormous transformations that have been carried out during the years of Soviet power. They are truly revolutionary in character; the Soviet people's achievements represent an incontrovertible fact in the history of the world.

The vast economic and scientific-technical potential, the great social achievements, the impressive achievements of the country in the spiritual sphere, the socialist way of life — all this is our reality today, the property of the whole people. It is precisely this that has brought our country into a leading position in world development and has provided the basis for the important role of the Soviet State in the fate of contemporary civilization.

Soviet people can be justly proud of this, for this is the greatest monument to the revolutionary creativity, the inspired labor, steadfastness, and devotion to the cause of socialism of all generations of our Soviet land. [applause]

All of this, comrades, was assessed at its true worth at the congress. I shall say even more: Without this, it would not have been possible for us to put forward the majestic, but realistic plans for accelerating the country's social and economic development, and to set tasks that, in their scale, exceed everything we have had to face in the past.

The need to accelerate social and economic development is an urgent and immediate task, the grand scale of which is now clear as it faces our country, party, and people. Why was it necessary to pose the question in this way? This was already spoken about at the congress, but it is worth speaking of again. The point is, comrades, that alongside the vast achievements, in recent years we have also been found to have considerable failings in the development of the economy. I refer to work rates, labor productivity, efficiency indices, and the slow assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. We began to lose the dynamism that had been characteristic of the Soviet economy during the entire time of its development, that lies at the base of our society's vast achievements in a short historic period.

The economic situation was also reflected in the social sphere; this sphere is for us, in the final analysis, the main one, for it is here that the highest aims and values of socialism as a social system are realized and that the humanity and democratism of the socialist way of life are manifested most broadly.

The negative processes which were being revealed in the sphere of distribution [of incomes] caused great concern in the party and among the people. This was reflected in the leveling out tendencies in the payments for work that were not in accord with the demands of the basic principle of socialism — from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. For a section of the people, their incomes considerably exceeded their labo. contribution. This is intolerable in a socialist society, not only for economic reasons but for moral ones as well.

At the congress it was stated — and I wish to repeat this today — that in recent years we did not have enough purposefulness or resolve in our practical actions. All of these processes were left without the necessary consideration because of serious shortcomings in the activity of party and state organs and many cadres. There was a weakening in the management of the economy and the social sphere. Feelings of taking life easy, complacency, and lack of exactingness became widespread.

The absence of wide publicity, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control did not make it possible to reveal in good time any negative phenomena or to raise painful questions in a pointed way and resolutely wage a struggle with everything which is impeding our movement forward and closing the road to everything new and progressive.

All of this, comrades, you and I have seen and experienced. Among the party and the people, it is understood that a decisive turnabout, changes for the better, and vigorous practical actions are necessary. Precisely such an understanding of the situation has led us to the conclusions which were clearly stated before the party and country at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was precisely then that the first major step was taken toward a critical analysis of the state of affairs, a party appraisal of the situation was given, and the foundations were drawn up for a long-term political strategy, the core of which became the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum opened new horizons before society. The atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness, criticism and self-criticism, the open discussion of all pressing problems in society prepared the way for a further profound analysis, serious generalizations, and fundamental decisions, which were typical both of the pre-congress report-back and elections campaign and of the entire work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It seems that among the party and the people, the 27th CPSU Congress was correctly called the congress of strategic decisions. The party's general line, the line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of peace on earth was confirmed there and was developed further. The congress approved the new edition of the CPSU Program, substantiated theoretically the future lines of development for Soviet society, and gave a profound analysis of international development trends.

The basic guidelines for the socioeconomic development of the country in the 12th quinquennium and up to the year 2000, which were adopted at the congress, concretize the social and economic

strategy of the party and determine the main tasks of the contemporary stage of socialist construction and struggle for communism. The 27th congress gave a profound scientific analysis of the modern picture of the world and put forward an extensive and constructive program for the struggle for peace and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

We can be very satisfied, comrades, with the results of the congress, for the party managed to express what has come to the fore in life, what our people have come to realize. The confirmation of this was that the results of the congress were greeted within the party and throughout Soviet society with tremendous interest and ardent support for the party. The main task now is to transform energy — as was said at the congress — the energy of intentions into the energy of practical actions. It is precisely in this that the essence of the issue now lies, or in Lenin's words, the nail of the issue.

Creative labor, a high level of organization and discipline, work at full strength in every sector of the national economy by everyone — worker and peasant, engineer and scientist, and workers in the sphere of management and in party, local soviet, and economic organs, by all without exception — this is the main condition for the implementation of the party's plans and the congress' decisions. I think the majority of Soviet people already understand this very well. [applause]

What should be of paramount importance here? We must begin, first and foremost, by restructuring our thinking and psychology in organizing the style and methods of work. I will say frankly that if we do not reorganize ourselves — I am deeply convinced of this — we will not reorganize either our economy or our social life in the spirit of the party congress' decisions. In such a case we will not cope with the tasks that have been set, the scale and newness of which are unprecedented.

Reorganization must take place in each place of work, in each labor collective, and in management bodies and party and state bodies, including the Politburo and the government. In any event, it presupposes that everyone must do his job honestly, conscientiously, and with every ounce of energy and knowledge.

If this concerns a production worker, then it is up to him to ensure discipline and organization at work, high productivity, and high quality of output; to look after that which he is entrusted with; and to use production resources economically. If he is an engineer or scientist, then it is his job to make the maximum contribution to the development of scientific-technical progress and the reconstruction of the economy on the basis of the achievements of science and technology. If it concerns a member of management personnel, then it is his obligation and direct duty to ensure the widespread utilization of new methods of management and an executive solution to all questions on which the long-term results of our economy and the work of production collectives depend.

In concluding this part of the argument about the need for a profound and thorough reorganization, I would like to emphasize that which is most important: [illegible] will win without fail if we do not stick to the old, worn-out [illegible], to which you and I have become accustomed and where we have felt comfortable. The axiom for everyone should be as follows: We will not solve new tasks by using old methods and approaches.

And something else, no less important: We must start reorganizing by reorganizing man himself. This is also very important to bear in mind, because now, with the congress over, when plans are being considered, when the means and new measures to meet the targets determined by the congress are being considered, the old voices are starting to be heard once again: Let's have more resources, more energy, more capital investment, more numbers.

One must clearly see and distinguish those who have really started to reorganize themselves, who, perhaps, sometimes commit some negligence or blunders, but who are really questing and enthusiastic about matters. These should be distinguished from those who only bend to the new breeze without changing anything in practice.

One should see that, also. Such phenomena have already appeared. By the way, now one does not frequently hear that anyone disagrees with the fact that we have chosen the way of radical restructuring in all spheres of our society's life. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of people genuinely believe the time for change has come, but support for the party's plans is no longer sufficient. One needs practical actions to implement them, one has to work in a new way. It may be that someone thinks that now, after the congress and the adopted decisions, everything will go back to the old track. But, comrades, where does the old track lead us? Not to where the decisions of the party congress call us. It is necessary to change more quickly and to assimilate new methods and a new approach in one's work. If one follows the old track he can hardly expect to fulfill tasks that we have mapped out either for the near future or the long-term. It is on these that we base our personal plans and the fortunes of our motherland.

Of course, comrades, everything I say does not mean we have everything going on as before in the old way. No, restructuring is already taking place. We see how people's attitudes to their tasks is changing. I would only like to stress: The most important things here are still in the future. The fact that people received the congress favorably and responded to its decisions with their labor can be seen from their concrete deeds. The fulfillment of the 1986 plan will become the first serious test and the concrete reply of the labor collectives to the congress decisions. We can say now, that, on the whole, the year has not begun badly in the national economy. The shifts in key industries, primarily the machine-building, metallurgical, and gas industries, are noticeable.

Coal industry workers completed the first quarter with good results. I wish to note this fact in particular because this industry was lagging noticeably in the last few years. In general, the rate of increase in the volume of industrial production was — for 3 months — 6.7 percent. In agriculture, state purchases of cattle and poultry have increased, compared with last year, by 7.6 percent, and the purchases of milk and eggs increased by 6 percent. I would particularly like to emphasize the role of the 12th 5-Year Plan in the struggle for implementing our economic strategy.

The current 5-year period is the most complex, and, to a considerable extent, decisive, of all of the three 5-year periods we are to go through up to the end of the century. It is this one that must lay a firm foundation of production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress and make a beginning for subsequent, more rapid progress on the whole socioeconomic and development front.

You must understand that we do not have some kind of magic wand that, at a wave, immediately makes the necessary machinery, equipment, and instruments appear. There is still a lot to construct and manufacture. The country has only begun reconstructing the most important branches of the national economy. This will be done without doubt, but it takes time. What, under these conditions, should ensure real acceleration? First and foremost, existing reserves should be utilized — we are talking about existing production potential and the country's scientific potential. That, comrades, is now the most important thing.

In line with this, I would like to note the enormous significance of the initiative of the labor collective of the Volga motor vehicle works. Your pledges, comrades, to increase the volume of production while reducing the number of workers and reducing metal and power is intensification; it is also efficiency in practice. We, comrades, are counting on this kind of approach from every labor collective. The Central Committee accords exceptionally great importance to resolving matters linked with carrying out cardinal reforms and methods of management. Overall, comrades, work is under way in all directions. Of course, there are difficulties, but I would like to stress that, without fail, we will take what we have started to its end, whatever impediments and difficulties may arise for us. [applause]

You may be sure of that. But, of course, results will be achieved more quickly if all of the country's labor collectives, all without exception, themselves more speedily join in the work to reorganize our national economy. [applause]

In line with this, I will stop in order to share my impression of my conversations yesterday and today. Yesterday I succeeded in acquainting myself in a more or less detailed way with the work of the metallurgical enterprise in Kuybyshev, which turns out rolled aluminum for the country. You know what leaves, what left the strongest impression? It is people's dissatisfaction with their work, with their achievements. This collective, this huge collective, achieved a great deal. Its achievements are known throughout the country and have been recognized with Lenin and state prizes. Even so, the people think of the future and find new reserves in order to speed progress. It is this that has given great satisfaction. [applause]

Here at this enterprise, I have once again succeeded in convincing myself about the great advantages of reconstruction over new construction. Consider this: During the first stage of reconstruction, the collective of this enterprise saved R260 million and the expenditures were recouped in 2 years. During the second stage, this collective saved R140 million and expenditures were recouped in 3 years. The third stage is already in progress and will be completed in 1989; R200 million more will be saved and expenditures will be recouped in 3 years. Finally, they have made a request for help so that they can get the fourth stage underway — a very important, complicated but, they believe, the most successful stage of reconstruction for this enterprise. This stage, if it is implemented in the form they submit, promises to save R400 million more with expenditures being recouped in 2 years. Thus, over the 4 stages of reconstruction, which started in 1972, this works — one enterprise, one labor collective — will save the country R1 billion. [applause]

That is a state-like approach, comrades. That is the creative attitude to the task in hand and it is something I think we should welcome. [applause] I want to also say that I had great pleasure in acquainting myself both with the work the VAZ men are doing on reconstruction and with their plans for reconstruction. In general, VAZ is a young enterprise and so it was all the more pleasant to hear that, at this new, young enterprise, the managers, the engineering and technical staff, and the whole labor collective are constantly seeking and finding ways to improve the technical level of the enterprise. I was shown the modern forge plant, the press plant. I am perhaps inclined to believe the comrades who told me that today press production is possibly one of the most modern forms of production, not only in our country but in the world. In any case, they utilize many achievements, world achievements. It is already a completely new form of production plant. The comrades now have big plans for reconstruction. I think that what the VAZ, you, are doing — from the point of view of raising technical levels as well as mastering new models — deserves all possible approval, although I do have some criticisms in reserve for you. [applause]

But, at times, one gets to hear this: The Congress adopted good decisions, but locally everything is going as it did in the old days. Help set things to rights. This is altogether like in the good old times: Come and put things to rights! Of course, comrades, we will help; we will be demanding and will hold you to account. But, to be blunt, is it possible to resolve all questions centrally?

Strengthening discipline, improving organization of production work at the enterprise and in the shop, making correct use of equipment and resources — this is necessary in the work forces themselves. It is the direct duty, it is the sacred obligation of each work force to their own conscience and to the whole of Soviet society. It is only in this way that we can pose this question. [applause]

Can you manage an economy which runs into trillions of rubles from Moscow? It is absurd, comrades. Incidentally, it is in this, in the fact that we attempted to manage everything from Moscow up until very recently, that our common and main mistake lies. [applause]

However, this is also still ahead of us, I have a special liking for this theme and will make use of it during our meeting.

Take questions of social development. In this sphere it is also not certain that everything in this matter should be resolved in Moscow. Naturally, the planning and allocation of resources for this sphere's development should be worked out on a nationwide scale. However, a great deal, a very great deal should be resolved locally, and resolved with vigor and persistence. We will hold you answerable for this.

One more thing, comrades, we live and work in difficult, but interesting times. Work with initiative is now needed as never before. But that is the very thing many are lacking.

I often talk with people engaged in production, heads of enterprises and branches about the reasons for lagging behind and for nonfulfillment of plans. One gets to hear all manner of justification; moreover, these refer to objective reasons and, in particular, to shortcomings in the work of one's partners. This is a sickness that has taken root in everyone. It must be treated in a thorough manner. It is, at long last, essential to stop putting the blame on each other and for everyone to discharge his duties conscientiously, to do his work honestly. [applause]

If that happens, if everyone fulfills what is expected of him, then there will be no need to blame others. But more than that, now — when we are undertaking tremendous work to restructure the entire national economy and accelerate the country's social and economic development — one has to treat one's partners [smezhniki] with due attention, one has to meet them halfway, cooperate with them. To be sure, if we take your example, if we take the car factory, today's modern car is a final product that demonstrates the achievements of contemporary human civilization. I've been told that 400 of the country's work collectives take part in the production of this article, this product. That's very interesting and important. How can one expect that if there is no feeling of comradeship, no mutual understanding in the collaboration? How can one hope for progress, for a successful solving of tasks?

No. For that reason it is necessary to seek ways for initiative in the work of all those who participate in creating the final product. This is now the most urgent task for our country. After all, if a good model is worked out by the designers, even if it is a good model mechanically, but something doesn't work in the electrical side, or something is wrong with the plastic — and these days the proportion of plastic is several percent and will probably grow even more — then all the enormous work of all the remaining collectives is wasted. That shows the importance of responsibility to one another and enterprising work. I would say we should now develop and strengthen a good socialist tradition, the tradition of cooperation between the country's labor collectives. I think this issue is also of great importance to you, comrades, since you have many partners and you have to arrange businesslike, fruitful cooperation with them.

In speaking about initiative, about work done with a spirit of initiative, I would like to say this to those employed at the Volga car works, to make this suggestion. It is well known that you produce wonderful cars, cars widely know in our country and in a number of other countries. Even so, your cars, in certain indices, fall short of the best foreign equivalents. Each time the works presents its latest model, we hear that the new car will be on par with the world's best. This is all very good; in fact, we were also shown such models today. But I want to put this question to you: Why are the Volga car works' collectives content with the new cars being merely on par with the world's best? Why do the Volga car works' collectives not set themselves greater tasks? Why does it not become a type of trendsetter, a trendsetter in world car styles? [applause] I think, comrades, that your adolescent period is at an end. [laughter] Your works are already mature with a mature labor collective and a creative staff of engineers and technical personnel, and not a bad staff — this is known by the whole country and the world — not a bad staff of designers. This is why I think the Volga car works' qualified collective is very capable of fulfilling the task I have been talking about. [applause] We will support you in this. [long applause]

I understand you may say that not everything depends on you, that much is connected with the subcontractors, with those who supply the metal, electrical and rubber equipment, and other components. The designers have their own problems in developing their talent. I mean that today they are not happy with the level of equipment available in design work. This is all true, but you know that there is a well-known expression used when one sets oneself great goals: a great goal will create energy. The main point is that if VAZ sets about solving such a task, then supporters will be found, both among subcontractors and at the ministry. I think, Viktor Nikolayevich [Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry] and I even promise that in the Central Committee of the party and the government. [applause]

All in all, comrades, I do not want this immense affair that has just been received with applause to be forgotten tomorrow. I ask you, think over all of this and tell us your view. Think it over. Invite the scientists, also. I know there are problems you have posed in order for you to be equipped with other facilities for development of, for example, work the designers need for checking the models, facilities for design so that models can be finished off from this point of view. Of course, a new model should include everything.

We will try to support you, to help. But, comrades, the decisive part is up to you. Incidentally, what I am talking to you about today also relates to other enterprises and scientific organizations, to the design bureaus of the country. The causes of many of the negative trends in our machine-building and other industries are not connected with being oriented toward the creation of fundamentally new technology that is the best in the world, but often toward petty perfections of machinery that has already been mastered. Recently, I was sent material on this matter by Academician Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and he expressed a very profound thought — that the whole trouble with our machine building over recent years — practically in all branches — has been that we have only been concerned with perfecting this machine building to bring it to an average standard. This has led to us putting capital investment into solving problems that have taken our machine building only to an average standard. As a result, in recent years capital investment has begun to perform considerably worse from the point of view of returns and our machine building began to lose its technical standard, to lose ground.

Now, when we are working out plans for the current 5-year period and for the longer term, for the deployment of technical progress in every labor collective — first and foremost, machine-building — we have to make arrangements that will lead to new technology, to completely new, frontranking technology. That is the main thing now. If we are to repeat the mistakes of the past year, then we will be throwing money away once again, losing time and not attaining, not achieving a boost in our machinebuilding. And, through machine building, we should be ensuring a boost in the

national economy. If there is to be a breakdown in machine building, then there will also be a breakdown in the whole national economy. There will be no kind of acceleration at all.

I would like all of us to understand this well. Making mistakes in technical policy means driving the economy further into an impasse.

We have at our disposal fundamental science; we have at our disposal industrial science; we have at our disposal a huge army of designers, engineering and technical workers, an educated working class. It is within our power to set and tackle such tasks. The only thing needed is to reform one's thinking and to stride ahead. [applause]

On the whole, one needs to abandon the philosophy of imitation. It does not do to follow someone else's tracks in everything, to follow well-trodden paths. We have all been educated in other traditions and we must discover new promising sectors in the development of the homeland's technology. [applause]

The orientation toward exceeding world achievements must, as the saying goes, become part of the flesh and blood of all labor collectives, of all economic bodies. This must become the principle of our work, one of the most important goals of socialist competition. The advantage of socialism needs to be confirmed not only by the political system and social benefits but also by economic results, progressive technology, and high-quality products.

I assume that the machine builders of the country, including those who are present here, will be the first to set an example in this exceptionally important matter.

When we speak of our immediate reserves, comrades, that need to be used to fulfill the plans of the present 5-year plan period — so far we are still reconstructing the national economy, beginning the programs whose implementation must bring us to a new level, to a new labor productivity — we need to search for, to search for and find reserves that will ensure a successful solution of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This is the main feature of this present 5-year plan period in which we live.

Talking about all that, I would like to draw your attention to one essential issue where huge reserves are hidden. I am speaking here about the quality of production. At the congress, delegates spoke about that frankly and demandingly. Without improving quality, we cannot solve the questions of quantity either, to radically accelerate the scientific and technological progress and our advancement. Acutely criticizing shortcomings here, we do not at all want to present everything negatively and, as it were, negate in one move the huge achievements both in our machine-building, light, and radio and electronics industry, and so forth. But, I am sure, you understand well that we are talking now about something else: Everything produced in the country should be of high quality. We obviously paid attention to the considerations expressed in the Political Report — that it is intolerable when workers who produce good and bad products receive almost the same wages and enjoy the same benefits. I would like to continue this conversation at today's meeting and ask you if this is not a violation of social justice? I think you will agree that it is so. But, if it is so, if we all agree with that — and all the congress delegates agree — presumably, comrades, it is time to act now, to act decisively in order to erect a barrier against low quality and defective products both in the collectives themselves and by the state. The time has come, the question of restructuring the system of quality control at the enterprises is also ripe. It is no secret that, even with good initial materials and modern equipment, low-quality products are frequently leaving some plants and factories. How many of them are being sent back, how many are in need of adjustment by the consumer at his huge expense? It is difficult to list everything, comrades.

Here, clearly, not everything is in order. The quality control service is, obviously, under the strong moral and material influence of those who produce low-quality products, those who manage enterprises. That is why, lately, the issue of transfer to nondepartmental control is being persistently proposed.

Comrades, yesterday and today during my conversations with workers, specialists, and managers of enterprises, it was again brought home to me what enormous importance is attached to the application of management methods. Lately, we have been devoting a great deal of attention to these vitally important issues, and quite rightly.

I say to you: If we do not solve these questions, we shall not solve the task of acceleration. This, I would say, is the central element in all our affairs at the present stage of economic development. That is not a slip of the tongue, comrades. This is the central problem. To a considerable extent, the success of our movement forward depends on how quickly we assimilate new management methods.

In this regard, the congress put forward the main directions of this work. Incidentally, when formulating these tasks we proceeded in many ways from the experience accumulated at our enterprises, including — and above all — the VAZ collective. Here, I would like to do justice to the collective of the Volga auto works, to all of you, dear comrades, for your very necessary and important work. [applause]

We, comrades, are very interested in your success in mastering new methods of management and we hope the VAZ collective will not let us down. [applause]

The labor collective of the Sumy machine-building association has also travelled along your path, along the same path. Your experience and the experience of the Sumy machine builders has demonstrated once again that the system of self-financing is an effective means in the struggle against the notorious stress on production volume. It acts as an antiwaste mechanism and this, comrades, is one of our most important tasks today. At the same time, life shows that it is impossible to achieve a radical reorganization of the administration and of management methods without reorganizing the central bodies of management — ministries and departments and state economic bodies. Thorough work must also be done here. This is what is important to bear in mind: It is through the work of central bodies of management that the immense advantages of our planned economy are realized, comrades. When we say it is necessary to perfect methods of management, often one may hear that people understand

everything must be decentralized. If we posed the question like that, it would be a new extreme, and a new mistake, for which you and I would pay dearly.

It is precisely through the work of the central bodies that we enjoy the immense advantages of a planned economy. It is a question of a need to intensify the role of the central management bodies in regard to ensuring a sense of proportion and balance in the national economy and the right combination of state, branch, and regional interests, in accordance with monetary incomes and the growth of consumer goods, and so on.

All this must be done, especially as time and again, because of shortcomings in planning, we come up against all kinds of misunderstandings [neuvyazka] in the national economy, which has a negative effect on its long-term results. At the same time, we must firmly pursue a line towards freeing all central departments from having to bother themselves with things that should be solved by enterprises, and from what is the direct responsibility of labor collectives. Indeed, can it be normal when it is not only ministries and other bodies of branch management, even those like the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance — and comrades here have been speaking about this: that the Ministry of Finance got involved with the VAZ, I believe. [laughter] It began editing the experiment against the decisions of the Central Committee and the government. I made a note of this and we will check on why this is happening. [applause]

Is it really justified for these powerful organizations of ours, the central bodies of leadership of the planned economy in such a large country as ours, to take upon themselves the solution of practical issues, which should be solved by the labor collectives and the enterprises themselves? This is wrong and it should not happen. It dissipates energies and does not give the central economic departments the chance to concentrate on long-term issues and safeguard working conditions at enterprises and associations. We must of course reject such practices immediately.

In line with this, I cannot avoid once again bringing up the need to quickly carry out the congress' directives on expanding the economic independence of our labor collectives — I mean, of both enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes design offices and scientific-research institutes. We must unleash the creative initiative of the labor collectives everywhere. We must do this in practice; especially now, comrades, because the solutions to many problems having to do with improving the economic mechanism lag behind the task which we put before all labor collectives and before our own cadres. A paradoxical situation is arising and many leaders and even labor collectives find themselves in an ambiguous position. On the one hand, we demand independence from them, efficiency in their work, and socialist enterprise, but on the other hand, we tie them hand and foot with numerous instructions and unjustified limitations. [applause]

It's no good when — as sometimes happens — enterprising workers who display a creative attitude to affairs end up among the violators for one reason only: their actions do not correspond to outmoded rules and instructions. [applause] I want to back that up with one example. You may even have read about it — if you have, I expect it aroused the same reaction in you as it did in me. Once upon a time on the initiative of the Komsomol a movement was born of multishift [skvoznye] teams producing goods of excellent quality. In various corners of the country workers at light industry and trade enterprises concluded contracts on cooperation. In Chelyabinsk they then decided to go even further. Here they set up an interbranch multishift team consisting of young footwear manufacturers and vendors at a trade center. The people joined efforts and they combined the wage funds and material incentive funds. A living link came about — direct dependence of payment for labor on the demand for the goods. The system worked, comrades. Defective goods were practically eliminated. The quality of the women's footwear produced was no worse than that of the most distinguished foreign firms. Naturally, the demand for the shoes rose sharply. The article describes how queues formed at the shop the night before just to get these shoes. If you read about it, you'll remember. I am not making any of this up. How did the RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry and of Trade react to this, Vladimir Kuzmich? One would think they would roll up their sleeves and set about spreading this magnificent experience. Nothing of the sort happened. The workers at the ministry saw only one thing in the experience of the Chelyabinsk Komsomol — that it did not correspond to the instructions of Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Committee for Labor. The conclusion was: Of course it is not a bad initiative, but if it is introduced it will cause a lot of bother, we will have to reorganize ourselves. And, as they say, they closed down the young people's initiative and that was the end of a good idea. That's what happened, comrades, very recently. But it must not happen again. [applause]

In a word, there is now no more pressing and urgent task than perfecting the management of the economy and elaborating the economic mechanism that will open up scope for initiative, independence, and responsibility at collectives and enterprises. You know the Central Committee is firmly pursuing this policy line. A few days ago we adopted important measures for transferring the entire agro-industrial complex — above all, agriculture is the central link — to new methods of management. Henceforth, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have firm plans for the entire 5-year plan and all that is produced above plan, even part of the planned produce, will be marketed at the discretion of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to give them an incentive for increasing production, in order for oblast, rayon, and republican organs to have an interest in efficient work and work which produces results by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, we adopted the following decision: that after the fulfillment of fixed delivery quotas, which were already determined in advance for the years of the 5-year plan, to the union and republic-level consumers, the stock and all remaining produce will be at the disposal of rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics. This will also give a powerful incentive for the oblasts to increase agricultural production. All that is extra — all that will stay on the spot. [applause]

A paradoxical situation has come about in light industry, where, in particular, the notorious stess on production volume has begun to cause enormous censure of the goods by our people. Things have reached such a situation: If you take the price indicators, for example, for the 11th 5-Year Plan, you will see that the production in rubles of footwear significantly increased in the country. However, if you take specific pairs of footwear, then their number not only did not increase, but was even reduced.

That means the average price increased, cheap footwear disappeared, and the production of children's footwear fell because it was necessary to accmulate gross volumes; this is what pay is based on and it is from this that all funds are derived. In connection with this, the system operated in the opposite way from what we expected from light industry.

We have now given this instruction. The plan for light industry should be formulated on the basis of trade orders by quantity, range, and quality. [applause] What trade requests is what should be included in the plan. Yet, it should not leave light industry workers in a difficult situation. Indeed, they have that capricious lady, fashion, in light industry. Today the fashion is for silk dresses. The price of silk fabric is three times, four times, five times more than cotton. Next year the fashion is for cotton items. How is the enterprise to cope? How is it to amass this gross in rubles? Is it to resolve the gross problem or satisfy demand? What should it do?

So, of course, we have to untie the hands of workers in light industry. Preparation of a proposal on this very important matter is being completed. We are making it so that the new mechanism comes into operation even in this important industry, which supplies many consumer goods. All in all, comrades, I want to say unequivocally: Our party has the serious intention of taking the matter of perfecting the running of the economic mechanism to its logical end. We will not stop halfway; we are doing everything so that the immense creative potential of the people is revealed in all its might and enables our country to rise to new heights of social progress. [applause]

Until now I have spoken about our tasks in the sphere of the economy, but the improvement of the economy is not an end in itself. It is necessary for us, first of all, to enhance the well-being of the people, to improve the labor and living conditions of Soviet people. And, finally, it is a very, if not the most important factor, to have a reliable defense, to firmly keep to and conduct a peace-loving foreign policy. All these tasks are connected with our work in the sphere of economy. Comrades, at our congress — you probably paid attention to this fact — we presented questions about how the development of our society's social sphere has begun affecting the development of the economy itself, people's mood, everything. We have firmly chosen the line toward acceleration in the development of the social sphere in order to overcome a noticeable lagging there. In this respect, serious measures were taken and the necessary corrections to the planning principles have been introduced. A redistribution of capital investments in favor of the social sphere was made. The needs and specific features of the regions are being taken into account more fully.

I would particularly like to speak about housing construction. You know we are making enormous efforts here and millions of people received new housing in the course of the last few years, but this issue remains acute even now. That is why the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking additional measures to expand housing construction. While here in Kuybyshev Oblast, in Tolyatti, I felt once again that the issues of housing, the problem of housing, the problems of providing food are the paramount issues we have to solve as nationwide tasks. [applause]

I must say that both party and economic bodies and our cadres need to turn to these questions. I have in mind the entire range of social questions. I have already been to Tolyatti — where we toured I can't remember now. Here is a piece of paper an elderly woman put into my hand. What is written here? It is written in pencil: There is nowhere to go with the children. There is no theater and one cinema. That is all. This is precisely what I am speaking of, comrades. One should not have such a mighty industrial giant and have in the Avtozavodskoy Rayon, or in the city, one cinema and none in the Avtozavodskoy rayon. Surely, this is not sufficient for 300,000, or for over 300,000 to have one cinema — this will not do.

This is an oversight, a serious oversight, both in the work of the central bodies — the minister will take this into account — and in the work of local bodies. How can that be? People have come here from all over the country — educated people, who know how to work — but they want to live a full life. All this must presuppose the presence of amenities that comprise the social and cultural sphere. This is one more reminder that here we overlooked a great deal; now things need to be rectified. We now see a great deal of enterprising work in many sectors of the social sphere. Take the catering system at the Riga VEF [Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Factory imeni V.I. Lenin]; the industrial safety and public health measures for Belorussian chemical workers and Lipetsk metallurgists; the construction of youth complexes in Podmoskovye, Kaliningrad, and Sverdlovsk; the organization of trade in Klaipeda; the development of consumers' cooperative societies in Volgograd, and so forth. Much has now been accumualted, much experience. It needs to be utilized in order to seriously solve, seriously advance in the matter of improving the social sphere of people's lives.

Here lies the great responsibility of local bodies because, frequently, even when questions with regard to financing the construction of some or other projects in this important sphere have been solved, the projects are being built very slowly. This is intolerable. This needs to be rectified in this 5-year plan period. I have received information from Sergey Ivanovich, the first secretary of the town party committee, and I feel you have a great deal to do.

The town is young. There are many children and this is very good, one can only be pleased with this. However, it turns out that 17,000 are in line to get into kindergartens and creches. There are not enough, although 2,000 are being built a year — er..kindergartens with a total of 2,000 places are being built every year. This means that even so there must be more. There are shortfalls in housing. Now, certain projects have been started. I was shown a palace of culture under construction and a music school and movie houses are being built. This is generally good.

I have already noted a very right and proper suggestion made here by Viktor Fedorovich Shevanov and Sergey Ivanovich Ogapov [not further identified]. They, together with their comrades, decided that this year they would spend no less than 3 days off working on the construction of hospitals, schools, and houses of culture. They called on all inhabitants of Tolyatti to do likewise. This is a good initiative. [applause] I think this initiative is not Tolyatti or even Kuybyshev in scope, but is all-union in its scope. [applause] One should take this up. [applause]

Comrades, the strength of the party has always been in initiative and example. After all, it was at the party's initiative that the burning problems to be faced in the development of our society were posed and are today finding their solution. It was at the party's initiative that we started to strengthen order and discipline, to increase exactingness and a sense of responsibility for one's actions. It was at the initiative of the party that, within the party itself, we started making those changes that had become necessary and demanded immediate solutions. There is also no doubt that today it is the party organizations which are leading the work in implementing the decisions of the congress, every Communist will be an example of selfless labor. [applause] Above all, cormades, we need to preserve and further develop the political and labor activity of the masses and involve them in carrying out projected plans. The party, as the chief guarantor for the implementation of the planned course, sees as its task the creation of an atmosphere of quest, initiative, and creative labor for tens of millions of Soviet people. We believe, comrades, that the starting point of everything must be from the party and senior leading cadres, whatever we take up. [applause]

During the congress — this is very important — and after it, the Central Committee received many letters and telegrams from literally all areas of the country. Workers and peasants, young people and veterans, men and women, with all their hearts support the decisions of the congress and welcome the measures that were outlined. With one voice they are calling for the course, which has been worked out, to be continued, discipline and order in society to be further strengthened; I have seen all this in these past 2 days in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti. [applause]

I should say that the Soviet people are not sparing with words from the heart and they are saying they will follow the party, if the party does not turn away from the path that has been chosen. [applause] It is the duty of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and all of its organizations to fulfill this order. We will continue to consult with the working people in the future to maintain in Soviet society an atmosphere of exactingness, sincerity, confidence, and creativity — everything that will accelerate our development. [applause]

Comrades, now to international affairs — the last part of my speech.

The other day I had a meeting with U.S. congressmen and promised them I would also tell you what I told them: We do not have two policies; we have one policy that expresses the interests of the Soviet people and takes account of the interests of all other peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress produced a comprehensive analysis of all the controversies and relationships in today's world. What is needed to resolve its problems is an entirely new way of thinking, an innovative approach, and an awareness of the fact that the arms race and the development of military technology have reached a critical point. This is what we proceed from. In so doing, we understand that we exist side by side in world politics with an opposite system in class terms and are confronted by just as serious a reality from the point of view of safeguarding peace as the United States. Meanwhile, the leadership of that country cannot drop past habits and, to all appearances, does not want to reckon with the reality of the USSR. This fact, however, does not stop us from seeking a way out of confrontation. For there is simply no alternative. The other alternative is a race toward nuclear catastrophe. Our conduct and our policy are prompted not only by our principles and morality but also by the fact that we understand that any other approach is unrealistic. That is why, at the decision of the party Central Committee, I went to Paris and Geneva. That is why the Soviet Union has put forward an entire series of major initiatives. That is why we set out, immediately after Geneva, to translate the accords and the joint statement achieved there into practical actions.

Twice, we extended our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered to immediately begin talks on ending nuclear tests altogether. We put forward compromise proposals, meeting the West halfway at the Vienna and Stockholm conferences. Another major initiative was our statement of 15 January that contained a concrete and clear plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for reductions in other weapons to limits necessary for defence. We have taken account of the Europeans' worry about medium-range missiles and operational tactical nuclear weapons and came up with a compromise option for the European zone. We suggested the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean. The 27th CPSU Congress not only approved all those measures but also formulated basic principles for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

But what about the West, on whom an end to the arms race and an improvment in the international climate also directly depends? How have they been behaving since Geneva? What is their policy? To begin with, we have not received a satisfactory reply to the statement of January 15; what they have sent us evades the heart of the matter and attempts to make do with half-measures and to mislead the world public with vague promises.

As for a reply on substance, it is being supplied by the actions of the United States and by the actual policy of NATO. In Geneva, both sides agreed that there would be no winners in a nuclear war, just as in the nuclear arms race. However, when we put forward a simple and clear stage-by-stage plan for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals, we were told "No."

Or else, they have kept harping over the years that the Russians cannot be trusted because they do not permit on-site inspection. We have agreed to it. In response, President Reagan offers to verify not a ban on nuclear explosions but the procedure of improving nuclear weapons. As a U.S. newspaper aptly remarked the other day, it is the same as asking a man advocating the abolition of capital punishment to witness an execution.

We, naturally, have not accepted and will not accept it. We put the matter differently: Let us discuss both our proposal on ending explosions and the U.S. proposal of verification. The only thing the U.S. Administration seems to have left from Geneva is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat again: We stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. However, we want it to pass in accordance with what the President

and I agreed on; namely, it should mark a step forward, that is, produce practical results toward ending the arms race.

One more thing. It can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is preserved or, it would be more correct to say, revived. Just look at what is taking place. Shortly, after Geneva, an anti-Soviet campaign was relaunched with new force in the United States, full of every type of fabrication and insult to our state.

Then, more serious matters arose: namely, the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats in New York by 40 percent. A U.S. naval squadron appeared off the shores of the Crimea; they made it plain the action was sanctioned by the top authorities. An attack was carried out against Libya to show U.S. might and to demonstrate that it is, allegedly, at liberty to do whatever it wishes. A high-yield nuclear explosion is being carried out in Nevada with an obviously provocative purpose on the eve of the expiration of our moratorium. And when we proposed a meeting without delay on just one truly urgent question, that of nuclear explosions, it took less than 24 hours to answer "No."

Do they in Washington think that they are dealing with faint hearts? Do they believe that today it is possible to behave like compulsive gamblers? Is this how they in the United States understand the spirit of Geneva? Do they think that we do not see how the just started Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being misused to cover the implementation of military aims? All this makes one wonder, involuntarily, what content and what meaning Washington is imparting to a new Soviet-U.S. meeting.

And what about Western Europe? In reply to our proposals, which are also meeting the wishes of the European public and many governments, they are now saying to us: The U.S. missiles cannot be removed from Europe because the Soviet Union, supposedly, has more conventional weapons. But our January statement unambiguously also offers reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces.

They also say another thing: The United States, they say, will have to take the missiles across the ocean while Moscow will merely ship them to Siberia, from which they can be easily and promptly carried back. In so doing, they pretend not to know that the USSR offers the elimination of the missiles rather than their transfer anywhere. In sum, they stand for peace in words, but for missiles in fact. No, evidently neither Britain nor France is displaying a serious approach here.

Take the attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. The West European governments and big business are using all sorts of pretexts for becoming increasingly involved in that disastrous plan and are thus becoming accomplices in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

Finally, perhaps, the most essential point. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into full gear. The President claims this is a defensive and non-nuclear program. But the general in charge of that project publicly describes how the space weapon will hit the enemy on earth, while the U.S. defense secretary says it also includes nuclear components.

I say, frankly, that if the United States persists in that course, contrary to common sense, we will find a convincing response and not necessarily in space. [applause] We know well the potential of contemporary science and our own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that we cannot. We can do everything. [applause] We can do everything if the situation turns out like that. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd U.S. weapons logic. To us a ban on space strike weapons is not a problem of fearing a lag behind but a problem of responsibility.

I wish to say the following in that connection: It is time to give up building relations with the USSR on erroneous concepts, on illusions. One of the most dangerous such illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and calls are evaluated as a sign of weakness. Well then, the arms race will not wear us out, we will not be removed from outer space and will not be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts. [applause]

As is evident from numerous letters coming in to the Central Committee, quite a few of our people are concerned about whether it will happen that, under cover of conversations about peace and fruitless talks, the West will make a spurt forward in arms that we will not manage to react to. I can assure you, comrades, this will not happen. [applause] It will not happen because the Soviet leadership clearly sees the difference between words and deeds. [applause] So the policy of the Soviet Union takes into account the entire sum total of real factors. We will not be taken unawares. The Soviet State has repeatedly proven that it will be able to meet any challenge. If need be, it will also respond in due manner this time.. [applause] We do not claim greater security, as the 27th congress placed on record. However, we will not agree to less security either.

Nobody, certainly, expected that the implementation of our program of advancement toward peace without wars and weapons would proceed smoothly, like a Zhiguli car running on a good asphalt road. [laughter] We are in for a long, tough struggle. Not only detente, but even a warming in Soviet-U.S. relations does not suit certain circles. They are trying to find any pretext to wreck the improvement in the international situation that began to manifest itself after Geneva. The whole world knows who they are. They are the circles associated with the military business, those who personify the military-industrial complex, sending its representatives to the upper echelons of power and taking them back after they loyally serve it there. They are those who earn billions on the arms race and confrontation.

At the congress we outlined the main directions in the struggle against nuclear war, and we will act consistently and persevering-ly. We have great opportunities.

Our true friends, the socialist countries, are with us in this great effort. We have a special responsibility to them. This is the common responsibility for the destiny of socialism. It is very important that we pursue the policy of peace jointly, coordinating our strategy for the long term and each important step toward peace.

A majority of the world community is for preserving peace,

including the governments and peoples of the nonaligned countries and the working people of the capitalist countries.

We are for preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva. We will not let ourselves be provoked, neither will we pour fuel onto the cold war bonfire being kindled now. One should not play politics in this nuclear age.

We will count on the common sense of the working people of all countries, the common sense of ordinary people, the growing sense of self-preservation, and the awareness of new realities by political figures and parties, including NATO member-countries.

We ourselves must continually remember: The main issue in ensuring success in the struggle for peace is solving the tasks of perfecting socialist society. The state of our national economy and the development of science and technology; the qualitative restructuring of the economy; and the building up of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of the Soviet land are determining factors. In the final analysis, the matter lies in the labor of each of us. In short, a strong, healthy economy also ensures success for the policy of peace and this is called linkage between foreign and domestic policy. [applause]

Comrades! Life has confronted us in full measure with the most urgent problems and we are called upon to give an answer to the challenge of the time. It must not be evaded: We simply do not have the right to do so. The congress decisions must be realized, no matter what efforts may be required of the Central Committee, of the government, or of the whole people. The program of our actions is concrete, purposeful, and realistic, but, if we are to fulfill it, we must begin, as Lenin taught, at once both from the top and from the bottom. Success in practical work will only be achieved if we all begin together and at once, from the party Central Committee to the primary party organizations; from the government to the production brigade; from the minister to the worker, kolkhoznik, and employee. Each person must do what is to be done, do it conscientiously and to the limit of his strength. That obligation is laid on us by the acuteness of the time we are living through, by the feeling of patriotism and civil duty, and by our responsibility for the present and future of our homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

I wish you success in that great work; glorious new feats of labor, good health, and happiness to your families; and all the very best in life. [applause]

Exchanges With VAZ Workers

PM091518 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian in the 9 April First Edition publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 1,800-word own special correspondents, V. Lysenko and N. Mikhaylov, report on Gorbachev's visit to Tolyatti under the headline "Volga Motor Vehicle Plant — Dynamism of Experiment." After discussing the plant's history through workers' reminiscences, the article concludes with the following passage:

"M.S. Gorbachev's first meeting with the working people of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant [VAZ] was at the plant entrance. The topic of the conversation was the development of the city and the improvement of production. Today it is no longer enough to say that the enterprise produces motor vehicles equal to world standards. Simply 'equal' is inadequate, they must be the best in the world. But the production sphere, the party leader stressed, cannot be divorced from the social sphere. Party organizations must focus on housing, schools, social services, and urban transport.

"The conversation also touched upon youth leisure. In this area Tolyatti people still have many unresolved problems. In particular, it must not be tolerated that in an enormous region of auto workers there is just one movie theater and few sports facilities or cozy cafes. But in developing social, cultural, and consumer services, M.S. Gorbachev noted, a great deal also depends on the initiative of young people themselves.

"In all shops at the plant where meetings were held there was a lively and interested exchange of opinions on the most topical questions. How is the economic experiment proceeding? How accurately do associated suppliers work? How resolutely is production being modernized? What must be done to improve output quality?

"Questions were asked about strengthening order and the struggle against drunkenness. Touching on this topic, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the work done in this direction has already had notable results: Injuries have been reduced, the divorces rate has fallen, as have the number of offenses. But this does not mean that efforts can be relaxed in overcoming this social evil.

"It is necessary to uncompromisingly combat embezzlement of socialist property and pilferers. 'Pilfering,' M.S. Gorbachev stressed, 'must become a thing of the past.' Our society's democracy is incompatible with a liberal attitude to lawbreaking.

"The auto workers also asked Mikhail Sergeyevich to share his impressions of his familiarization with VAZ.

"'The first thing that struck me,' M.S. Gorbachev said, 'was the scale. I very much wanted to visit you straight after the congress and get a feeling for the people's mood after the congress and the decisions it adopted, although I know the mood among VAZ workers has been good for a long time. After all, it is on the basis of your initiative that we are now encouraging the entire country to raise productivity and quality and to save resources. In general, to improve all indicators. I have a good impression, a very good impression. Do you know what is good about it? The feeling that there is a great potential in the collective and that it is capable of resolving great tasks. The leading cadres are young and the entire working staff is young. They can do so much!'

"'Of course,' M.S. Gorbachev continued, 'there are still many problems. But what we have heard today gives us confidence that the work will proceed further. You have accomplished a great deal, but there is a great deal still to do. I repeat, I have a good impression of the plant and, first and foremost, of the people working here. Do not forget, comrades, the entire country is now taking its lead from you; you have nowhere to go, but forward, not just at walking pace but with brisk strides.'

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee answered production workers' questions. At the auto workers' request he talked about how the work to implement the decisions of the party congress is proceeding and dwelt in detail on the problems of the struggle for peace and ways of developing socialist democracy. M.S. Gorbachev wished the VAZ auto workers new production successes, health, and happiness.

"The Tolyatti motor vehicle giant has enormous technical and human potential and, in many respects, is an example of innovatory approaches to the resolution of the tasks of scientific and technical progress. Experiments and initiatives which give a lead to the entire country are born here. The decisions of the 27th party congress call for such bold questing."

Visit to Kuybyshev

PM091101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Special correspondents A. Chernyak, V. Shalgunov, and G. Yastrebtsov report: "Translate the Energy of Intentions Into the Energy of Actions: M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Kuybyshev Oblast"]

[Text] Kuybyshev — M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kuybyshev on 7 April.

He was seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, and E.A. Shevardnadze, and other comrades.

Here on the banks of the mighty Volga — the main thoroughfare of Russia — many major industrial enterprises are concentrated. They include industrial giants such as the Volga motor vehicles plant, the Novokuybyshevsk oil refinery, the Tolyattiazot association, the V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant, and others. The TU-154 passenger airliners, born in Kuybyshev, are well known at airports throughout the world.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Kuybyshev City 7 April.

M.S. Gorbachev was met at Kuybyshev airport by Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, members of Kuybyshev party obkom bureau, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The first conversations took place with workers, engineers, scientists, and young people. In the course of the conversations, the working people unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and spoke of their support for the peace initiatives and their determination to work in a new way so as to scale the heights mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the shops of the Kuybyshev V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant. This enterprise is widely known in our country. Its output is sent to thousands of places — the "winged metal" aluminum, which ensures progress in many sectors of the national economy. The plant is not 30 years old, but it is constantly being renewed. For the 12th 5-Year Plan, the metallurgists explained, a modernization program is planned, making it possible to increase the output of rolled aluminum fourfold in comparison with the original design capacity. In general, the modernization has already made it possible to double the speed of rolling. The production of output has doubled without increasing the number of workers, and more than half a billion rubles have been saved for the state.

The metallurgists shared their own ideas and plans for the future. The collective's immediate goal is to reach a new standard of output quality and ensure the 100-percent fulfillment of contracts not only in terms of volume but also in terms of the entire extensive range of products. And, of course, the steady growth of labor productivity, which can be achieved only on the basis of the constant renewal and modernization of equipment and the rapid and efficient introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Much is being done at the plant in this regard. Take, for instance, the heat treatment line for aluminum alloy tape, where computers and automation help the people. This line is 10 times more productive than before. But even this kind of equipment grows old. That is why the plant engineers think ahead, nurturing ideas for new machines working on the basis of fundamentally different technologies. Unfortunately the renewal of equipment is not taking place as rapidly as the scientific and technical revolution requires. And even innovations, by the time they have traveled the thorny path from the idea to introduction into practice, sometimes turn out to be obsolete.

In collaboration with the sector scientific research and design institutes, the plant specialists have elaborated technical and economic substantiation for the modernization of the hot rolling line, without stopping production and with rapid (in about 2 years) recovery of expenditure. Modernization will be three times cheaper than building from scratch and will produce a return four times more rapidly. As for the technical stand of rolling production at the plant, in many respects it will surpass the achievements of many foreign firms.

"Of course, success does not come of its own accord. Work has become harder but more interesting," party group organizer A.V. Obidin, leader of a Komsomol youth team, said during the meeting at the plant. "It all depends on people, on their will and their professional skill. The slogan 'From modernization and retooling to the highest labor productivity and the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets!' is, one may say, the closest and most comprehensible to us; it permeates the collective's entire life. Take our hot rolling mill. It has become a 'bottleneck' at the plant. Not surprisingly. It is about 3 decades old. However hard we try to improve output quality still further, we cannot achieve the necessary results. The old mill does not fit into the new technological scheme.... Yes, life itself demands renewal. The first two phases of the plant's modernization have been completed. Ask anyone, and they will tell you: There is an appreciable return."

But this is basically only the start of major, very difficult work. And the need to work in the new way, with great commitment, must penetrate not only the workers, plant engineers, and directors of enterprises, but also workers on planning organs and leaders of ministries and departments, who are largely responsible for providing material backup for the labor collectives' pledges and ensuring their efficient, prompt fulfillment of plan targets.

"I have worked at several enterprises in the sector, but I have never seen people taking the modernization so much to heart and carrying it out so persistently," plant director M.B. Ovodenko acknowledged in conversation. "At the busiest time, 300-400 people at a time were involved in dismantling the obsolete equipment, breaking up the old foundations, and laying new ones. Those who were left at the work stations, in order to prevent stoppages, worked twice as hard. The organizational and political work of the party committee is involved as closely as possible in the modernization. Temporary party groups have been set up at the 'hot' spots."

The Communists work in the front line, where the fate of all our plans and pledges is resolved. And the more actively they influence the state of affairs in the collective, the more cheerful and pure life becomes in the party family and the more rapid the acceleration.

"We say: Improve the economic machinery, so that it works efficiently, smoothly, effectively. Yes, that is necessary. But also, each of us, in his place, must work without interruptions, conscientiously," Z.A. Belova, a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, noted in the course of the conversation. "Not infrequently we hear indignation expressed about all kinds of shortcomings and complaints about shoddy workers or people who are downright idle. But they live and work alongside us. So who but the Communists should call them to order?"

The plant party organization seeks not superficial, "cosmetic" improvements, but a radical, deep restructuring. Paramount importance is attached to exactingness and to increasing everyone's responsibility for the task in hand. And the metallurgists do not regard exactingness as a single action. It is a system. The same system for everyone — ordinary Communists and leaders. It is the microclimate of the entire party organization. Here they do not fear publicity; they talk about the truth not in secret, but out loud, without the least trace of so-called "kindness," false fear, or deterioration in relations among themselves.

At the same time it was noted in the course of the meeting with the metallurgists that by no means everyone everywhere has yet grasped the necessity for restructuring. There is still evidence of a desire on the part of certain party workers and economic leaders to remain in their accustomed rut. The idea was voiced with new force that we will not be able to advance by a single step unless we work in a new way; we will not be able to overcome stagnation and conservatism in our work, in all their manifestations, if we lack the courage soberly to assess the situation and to see it as it really is.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary inquired about the organization of educational work in the collective. He stressed the need to bring its content into line with the realities of domestic and international life. Dialogue with people, frank discussion with them, and the lively, warm exchange of opinions are part of our daily practice. Today it is very important for party organizations to adopt measures to strengthen work with young people.

The course of acceleration is not confined merely to transformations in the economy. It provides for the implementation of a strong, active social policy. In the conversations, the workers warmly approved this party approach and described what is being done at the plant in this sphere. The enterprise has its own cultural institute, movie theater, swimming pool, dispensary, kindergarten, a 40,000-seat stadium, and an excellent balneological treatment center. In the 12th 5-Year Plan nearly all these facilities are to be modernized and extended.

A characteristic feature is that the metallurgists do not wait for some project or other to be built for them. They do the building themselves, using their own resources. They have the forces to do this. Incidentally, a request to the sector staff was also expressed — the ministry is holding back the development of social, cultural, and consumer facilities. For instance, in the current 5-year plan the enterprise plans to double the number of housewarmings and increase to 100,000 square meters the area of housing being handed over. Yet the funds allocated have been reduced by three-fourths.

The Kuybyshev metallurgists informed the CPSU Central Committee general secretary that they are participating actively in the implementation of the Food Program. They have one of the best subsidiary farms in the oblast. It is an independent, financially autonomous subunit with its own balance. It has been allocated 900 hectares of land formerly considered to be of low productivity. From the very beginning the subsidiary farm was conceived as a comprehensive, multisector entity.

Unfortunately, this experience is still being disseminated only weakly in the oblast.

In the course of conversations with the workers, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary noted that the success of our entire struggle to implement the life of the 27th congress will be determined by the conscious participation of the broadest masses in communist building. The acceleration of economic development and the improvement of people's living conditions can only be ensured by the intensive, high-quality labor of all the people. Work and more work — that is the demand of the day. It is necessary to become still more actively involved in the great work, not sparing efforts and energy.

...The city of Kuybyshev is closely associated with V.I. Lenin's name. The monument to V.I. Lenin stands in a place which Ilich frequented — close to the building of the Samara [now Kuybyshev] district court. He once worked here as a lawyer's assistant. Other sites associated with Lenin are close by.

The figure of a worker with arms raised stands proudly above the Volga. He holds securely the wings which have become the symbol of the city, which this year marked its 400th anniversary. Here on the steep slope of the Sokoli hills, at the monument to

Glory, the group of memorials spreads out, telling of the feat of the people of Kuybyshev in the years of the revolution, the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, and the 5-year plans of peaceful labor.

The eternal flame is never extinguished. It was kindled from a torch brought here from the V.I. Lenin Monument in Revolution Square. The link of time is firm! The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the commemorative sites here and laid flowers.

The party has set a resolute course of radical transformations of the economy and the entire system of social relations and of achieving a qualitatively new living standard. We want to advance more rapidly, and we will. We want to resolve more complex, multifaceted tasks than before, and we will. The strategy of acceleration put forward by our party's 27th congress has been received by all the people as a workers' program, a program for every working person. The energy of intentions is being translated into the energy of actions.

New Computer Committee Chief Gorshkov Profiled

PM081334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile of Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov, newly appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology]

[Text] Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov was born in 1927 in the village of Grigorovo in Moscow Oblast's Ramenskiy Rayon. He graduated from the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute in 1963. He is a candidate of technical sciences. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1952.

He began his labor career in 1948 as a design engineer, and then worked as shop chief, production chief, and deputy chief engineer at an electrical engineering plant.

Since 1965 he has been on the staff of the Ministry of Radio Industry central apparatus: chief engineer and chief of a main administration and member of the ministry Collegium. Since 1974 he has been deputy minister of the radio industry.

A Hero of Socialist Labor, he has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the "Badge of Honor," and other medals. He has also won USSR State Prizes.

Moscow Gorkom Plenum Discusses Congress Decisions

PM071438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[A. Zolin report under the general heading "A Time of Sustained Work"]

[Text] Moscow — Almost a month has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress. Not a long time, of course, but sufficient to measure against its decisions today's practical actions to restructure work style and methods and speed up the socioeconomic development of countryside and city. What has already been done? How effective are our efforts? Among the positive trends observed, what has justified itself and fully corresponds to the spirit of the time, and what must be renounced once and for all? These are examples of the range of issues discussed yesterday at a Moscow party gorkom plenum.

It is well known that specific questions require equally specific answers. And the discussion held proceeded without embellishment, without hushing anything up, directly, in a businesslike manner, and with clear recognition that the elimination of shortcomings that have accumulated over the years will require endurance, persistence, and self-discipline in every Communist in the capital. The discussion of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th party congress was analytical and constructive. This was largely helped by the report delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom, which was aimed at highlighting the principal areas of the city party organization's work.

What steps have already been taken in the interests of restructuring and mobilizing to the maximum the masses' creative energy and experience? A clear-cut work schedule for all public organizations has been established on the initiative of the party gorkom. The number of meetings, conferences, and gatherings of the party aktiv and economic leaders has been reduced. One-third fewer bureau resolutions are now being adopted and the number of documents sent to party raykoms and primary organizations has also been reduced. A firm line is being pursued to demarcate the functions of party, soviet, and economic organizations. As a result, the volume of papers of an executive and economic nature sent to gorkom departments has been reduced by one-third. Emphasis is laid on studying the situation and giving practical assistance at local level.

A considerable number of new approaches and new work forms and methods have been found. Thus, taking into account the most urgent problems in the city, the plenum confirmed specific instructions for members of the gorkom bureau. Henceforth each of them must present an account of how he has carried out instructions. It is also planned to broaden the practice of hearing Communists' reports and talking with them and to increase the effectiveness of adopted decisions, monitoring, and verification of fulfillment. The plenum also supported the course aimed at forming a more efficient system of work with cadres and their reserve.

The turn toward direct organization of matters and toward working people's needs and requirements contributed to our successfully meeting plan targets in the first quarter of 1986. Industrial production will have increased by 5.6 percent and labor productivity by 5.9 percent. The dispatching of products in accordance with contractual obligations has also noticeably improved.

There are certainly changes for the better, and not bad ones either. But, the participants in the plenum unanimously agreed, under no circumstances must we falter with these changes. If only for the reason that the present high growth rates are largely the "result" of the lightened plans of last year with which

comparison is now being made. And also because 30 enterprises completely failed to meet targets for the quarter, and the leaders of associations such as "Raduga," "Salyut," "Vympel," "Vostok," and certain others have once again followed the path of least resistance and engaged in amending targets set earlier.

In this connection the speakers proposed that rigid, daily party control must be established over the fulfillment of plans and pledges. The targets for the first years of the 5-year plan must be regarded by every enterprise, shop, and team as the minimum. Their overfulfillment will be a real contribution to speeding up the country's socioeconomic development.

Specialists have calculated that there are 500 newly completed and highly effective scientific developments in Moscow today. But some of them cannot carve a way for themselves into production for years. In order to rectify the matter, the speakers proposed creating a unified science and technology program, "Efficiency and Quality," which would set two goals — to save resources and improve output quality.

A great deal was pointedly said at the plenum on the participation of party, soviet, and economic organs in developing the integrated program for the social and economic development of Moscow for the period through the year 2000 and elaborating the plan for the 12th 5-year period. The majority of ministries and departments have become actively involved in this matter, which marks a sharp turning point in intensifying production and improving the quality and efficiency of work in all units of the city's national economy. At the same time it was noted that the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry try to evade their responsibility for the development of Moscow enterprises within their jurisdiction and set lower rates for reducing the proportion of manual labor and renewing production than envisaged by the congress decisions. This attitude does not correspond to the spirit of the time or the aims of acceleration, and Muscovites cannot agree with it, the speakers said.

Ensuring the integrated, accelerated development of the capital's national economy largely depends on how soon the Moscow city planning commission restructures its work and whether it does this properly. Preliminary discussion and validation of plans and calculations is frequently replaced by directives here. Just criticism was also leveled by the speakers at banking and financial organs and organs of material and technical supply. They still only play a weak part in the development and introduction of economic management methods and in the struggle to save labor and material resources.

It was with great interest that participants in the plenum discussed tasks connected with radically improving medical services, trade, public catering, transport, and citizens' cultural leisure. There are considerable problems here. It is proposed that party organizations take active part in developing the integrated "Health" and "Young Family" programs and improve people's working and living conditions with greater persistency.

Questions of improving ideological work were discussed exactingly. This work, the speakers said, must be more closely linked with life, organizational and economic activity, and the solving of topical problems; and formalism, a campaign-like attitude, and clichés must be more energetically overcome. The ideological wealth of the congress documents must be fully utilized in order to increase Muscovites' working and social activeness and cultivate an organic need to work with initiative.

In the resolution it adopted, the plenum set a broad program of action for the city party organization to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Criticisms Leveled at Kazakh Party Plenum

PM080938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report: "Reserves Into Action; at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata — A Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic party organizations' tasks in fulfilling its decisions. In the first 3 months of the year as a whole total industrial production grew by 8.1 percent as against a planned figure of 4.5 percent. Construction workers coped successfully with the construction of hospitals, health centers, schools, and apartment blocks that were planned.

"Our economy has immense reserves," D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, noted. "And the right thing for us to do is to amend our socialist pledges. Above-plan labor productivity growth of 0.5 percent is planned for 1986. Our potential makes it possible to broaden the task — to raise labor productivity by an additional 1 percent, which will provide additional output worth R430 million."

The main speaker and the other speakers at the plenum spoke about the need to more rapidly restructure work in the new way. Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum there have been certain positive changes in the style and methods of the work of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; but in many cases they are still of a purely external and superficial nature. An atmosphere of creativity, innovation, and professionalism has been created in by no means all collectives. In certain places stage-managing and indecision have taken hold. Order and high executive discipline have not been ensured everywhere. This is confirmed by the unstable work of a number of industrial sectors. In the first quarter 95 enterprises failed to cope with output sales targets; over 300, or 1 in 5, failed to fulfill contractual delivery pledges; and more than 200 did not ensure the planned labor productivity growth.

How can it be ensured that there are no laggard enterprises in the republic? What must be done to unconditionally fulfill the plan for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole?

Currently a number of ministries and departments have still not carried out the necessary restructuring. For instance,

V. Kazachkov, the republic's minister of power and electrification, did not even manage to examine the structure of the plan for the introduction of new technology and essentially sanctioned a drop in labor productivity that was twice as great as last year's. The Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and Communications and the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee have again included a number of obsolete measures in the plan for developing science and technology.

Sharp words were spoken at the plenum about shortcomings in the work of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and sector institutes. These have not yet oriented themselves to the needs of production. For a long time millions of metric tons of phosphorite fines have not been processed at the "Fosfor" association in Chimkent, even though the only institute dealing with the problems of the phosphor industry in the country is located in the oblast center. The "Karagandagiproshakht" Institute developed a plan for reconstructing the "Bogatyr" strip mine at Ekibastuz. Detailed analysis revealed that, were it to be introduced, labor productivity and returns on capital at the mine would fall and the prime cost of coal would rise by almost one-third. Who, one wonders, needs such a plan?

Particular mention was made of the following facts. Were enterprises to work at full capacity, it would be possible to produce additional output worth almost R1.5 billion. Last year 18 percent of enterprises permitted overexpenditure of materials and lost large amounts of worktime.

There was a critical analysis of affairs in capital construction. Through the fault of the republic Gosplan and ministries many inadequately funded projects have once again been included in this year's program. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, having failed to allocate around R6 million for 7 carryover building projects, has put down 30 new projects in the plan. More than R600 million is today frozen in incomplete construction. Inertia and old approaches still abound in the sector. There is a need for a bolder reorientation toward the reconstruction and retooling of existing production, yet this work accounts for only one-fourth of the work of the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

An alarming situation has emerged in the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-2. Construction of the Shulbinskiy and South Kazakhstan power stations is being conducted extremely unsatisfactorily.

The plenum discussed in detail how to overcome the lag in agriculture. Today there are favorable conditions in the republic for obtaining a good harvest: Good stocks of moisture have been accumulated, high-quality seed has been prepared, and the volumes of mineral and organic fertilizers to be applied has grown.

Stockraising and other agro-industrial complex sectors require higher development rates. There are still many farms and rayons where less than 1,500 kg of milk is produced per cow and where underweight and scrawny livestock are delivered to meat combines. This is largely explained by the poor feed base and the low standard of work at livestock units. This year we are being set the task of saving in the republic not less than 19 quintals of feed units per standard head of cattle.

Feed procurement, particularly in southern Kazakhstan, will soon be upon us. Yet one-fifth of all mowing machines and rakes have not yet been prepared in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Chimkent Oblasts.

During the examination of the questions of boosting agriculture, serious complaints were made about the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Chairman K. Medeubekov). The research pursued here is not systematic and in a number of areas notably lags behind the demands of production intensification.

More than half of the republic's schools work on a two-three shift basis, one in three vocational and technical colleges is housed in makeshift premises, and allocated funds are not used. Many of the republic's industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes still do not have their own kindergartens.

Tasks of improving ideological work were discussed. There are 800,000 ideological fighters on the roll. That is a considerable force! Party organizations, it was noted at the plenum, are obliged to use that force skillfully. The matter must be posed in such as way as to ensure that the positive changes that are taking place are reinforced as rapidly and reliably as possible in people's consciousness and behavior and are manifested in their labor actions.

The plenum adopted a resolution and ratified organizational and political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ukraine CP Plenum Examines 27th Congress Results

PM080810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by O. Gusev, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov under general heading "A Time of Sustained Work"]

[Text] The Ukraine

Workers in the Ukraine have begun the 12th 5-year period fairly well. In comparison with January-February last year industrial production has increased by 7.5 percent. Virtually all growth is the result of increased labor productivity. Heavy industry sectors, the construction ministries, and transport are working stably. Consumer goods valued at R411 million have been manufactured in excess of the plan. In agriculture growth in meat, milk, and egg procurements has been ensured. Targets relating to growth in trade turnover and in the volume of consumer services have been met. According to preliminary figures, performance indicators for the first quarter will considerably exceed those planned.

However, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to fulfill its decisions, stressed the pressing necessity to get rid of the idea that if things are going fairly well as a whole we can limit ourselves

to partial improvements.

"The production, scientific and technical, and cadre potential created in the republic and the experience we have accumulated in resolving major economic and political tasks make it possible to work better and to greater effect and to resolve qualitatively new tasks," V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, noted when delivering his report.

The speaker and others addressing the plenum discussed in detail how to do this. Achieving the indicators planned in the economy will depend to a considerable extent on reconstructing production units on the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements. But things are not progressing here as we would wish. According to statistics from a selection check, in the republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy 43 out of 105 construction projects are being carried out on the basis of plans that are 5 or even 10 years old. The reconstruction of the Kremenchug automobile plant has been in progress for more than 10 years.

The growth in machine building production in the republic planned for the 5 years must be achieved by starting up production of progressive types of machines and equipment. For this purpose the production of products being assimilated in the country for the first time must be increased sixfold. Nevertheless, in Voroshilovgrad Oblast one-fourth and in Vinnitsa Oblast almost one-third of machine building production has not been renewed for more than 10 years; and at Odessa enterprises even fewer new types of machines, equipment, and instruments are being assimilated than 5 years ago. The matter must be rectified — and immediately. How this can be done was shown by the example of Kharkov machine builders. It was noted that as yet poor use is being made of the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant in certification and rationalization of workplaces and in increasing the equipment shift index by this means. Large resources are expended on studying this experience but the return is not great.

Technically, reconstruction of the national economy is impossible without radically improving capital construction. The speakers pointed out that the volume of construction work in the republic is increasing considerably. And this work must be managed with care.

Analyzing progress in implementation of the Food Program, participants in the plenum demanded that the republic's party and soviet organs and the State Agro-Industrial Committee organize work in such a way as to substantially improve the population's supply of foodstuffs in the current 5-year period. The main course here is to increase soil fertility and livestock productivity, take in hand those farms lagging behind, and rely on the achievements of the best collectives. The plenum noted the positive experience of Poltava Oblast, where an effective soil conservation system of crop farming has been introduced.

Reserves in stockraising are great. The following figures were cited: Last year many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained less than 2,000 kg of milk per cow. The number of such farms is particularly large in Chernigov, Rovno, Voroshilovgrad, and Kirovograd oblasts.

The question of the need to improve production quality was sharply raised. The proportion of products with the state seal of quality at enterprises under the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Local Industry in Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, and other oblasts is considerably lower than the average republic level.

Outlining ways to implement the party's social policy, participants in the plenum thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in housing construction, consumer service, public welfare in cities and villages, health care, and mass cultural work. It was noted that the attention paid by party and soviet organs to the general educational and vocational school reform has weakened recently.

Questions of restructuring work style occupied a large place at the plenum. Many party and soviet organs are being slow to carry this out. Thus, last year reports by leaders of the "Kerchmetallurgstroy" trust and its subdivisions were discussed more than 30 times in the party gorkom and raykom, the gorispolkom, and the city and rayon people's control committees. Despite this, the trust failed to fulfill the production program for the year and for the 5-year period as a whole. In a number of places, the speakers noted, the matter is submerged in a flood of speeches and papers. For example, during the last 5-year period the Kharkov party obkom and Oblispolkom adopted 11 resolutions aimed at increasing corn production, but the yield nevertheless remained low.

The overwhelming majority of the republic's leading cadres are people loyal to the party who value the trust placed in them. At the same time there are still many shortcomings in work with cadres. B. Turbayevskiy has been working as first secretary of the Bratskiy party raykom in Nikolayev Oblast for 18 years now. For two 5-year periods in succession, the rayon has been following a downward path: the grain yield has fallen and milk yields likewise, although throughout all these years the work of the party raykom and its first secretary has received a positive appraisal. It was stated at the plenum that we must more boldly replace leaders in those sectors where the state of affairs does not improve for years on end, and we must promote workers who have received a good schooling and deserve the right to head collectives.

Such an effective means of educating cadres as criticism and self-criticism were discussed. Just criticism was addressed to the Dnepropetrovsk party obkom, where for the past 2 years at plenums and meetings of the aktiv not 1 of the 125 speeches have contained any criticism of the obkom bureau and secretaries. On the other hand, a considerable number of compliments have been given its First Secretary V. Boyko.

The standard of ideological work was analyzed in the light of the tasks set by the congress. It is essential, the speakers pointed out, to sharply gear educational work to life and to resolutely eradicate any manifestations of formalism. The businesslike, creative enthusiasm aroused by the congress should be supported and developed in every way possible.

The plenum adopted a specific resolution aimed at unconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Bagirov Addresses Azerbaijan Party Plenum
GF081730 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Report on the address by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum on 5 April]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum on 5 April. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the convocation. We now draw your attention to a report on his address. The leader of the Communists in Azerbaijan said the following:

It is now 1 month since the 27th CPSU Congress concluded its work. With each passing day we have a better understanding of the scope and historic importance of its decisions. In its critical debate on the situation of the country, the congress not only summed up the work carried out during the past 5 years but also reviewed the work of the party during the past 25 years. It drew up decisions having the characteristics of programs which established the main directions of the Soviet community's development during the forthcoming years and the 10-year plan periods. The congress unanimously upheld the CPSU Central Committee's political line and meaningful work and the conclusions drawn from and the recommendations made by the Central Committee's Political Report, approved the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party rules and regulations, together with the changes effected, and the Basic Guidelines of social and economic development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000, and decided on the adoption of a resolution based on the Central Committee's accounting report.

The great political decisions adopted by the congress have added great importance to it from the viewpoint of domestic and international development [words indistinct] and indicated that the party must correctly tackle the inevitable programs of the present time without delay and that the system of socialism established in the Soviet Union is capable of drawing up well-calculated and realistic plans. The Political Report on the CPSU Central Committee and the address delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have openly explained the nature of the complex and responsible tasks put forward by the party and the ways and means of resolutely fulfilling them.

The Political Report has given a magnificent picture of the present [word indistinct] and adversities in the world, confirmed the objectives and directions of the foreign policy strategy pursued by the CPSU, and put forward a concrete program for consolidating the struggle made for safeguarding and strengthening peace and for developing good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial ties among all the countries. The noble objective of Soviet foreign policy and the work of the (?party) leadership is to rid mankind of its continuous fear over its future through using the large funds allocated for rearmament for meeting peaceful needs.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are endeavoring to make use of every opportunity — even the smallest — to halt the upward trend of the threat of war. A new and convincing proof of this is Mikhail Gorbachev's address on Soviet television in which he called on the U.S. Administration to put an end to nuclear arms and terminate the fast pace of nuclear rearmament.

Later, Kyamran Bagirov discussed the tasks before the Communists and all the people of Azerbaijan SSR as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. He said:

The Communists and workers of Azerbaijan have unanimously approved the party's and Soviet state's domestic and foreign policies and the historic decisions drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Azerbaijan SSR party organization fully supports the assertions put forward in the Central Committee's Political Report and the conclusions drawn from it, including the program of radical changes established by the congress.

The Azerbaijan SSR is making a worthy contribution toward the effort made to realize the important tasks put forward by the party. As a whole, the republic's workers have successfully realized the plans of the first quarter of the current year. The tasks concerning the industrial plan are (?being realized) at a faster pace. The increase in production has been 5 percent instead of the 4 percent stipulated by the annual plan.

Kyamran Bagirov also discussed in detail the measures to be put into effect during the 12th 5-Year Plan period for consolidating the structure of the industrial field and for further upgrading the pace of development in oil machinery production, oil and gas extraction, and in other industrial fields — including the chemical and petrochemical industry, power generation, and the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy domain. He also discussed the work to be carried out for further improving the material welfare of the workers, broadening the construction of dwellings, and further consolidating the various services taken to the people.

Kyamran Bagirov concluded his address by saying:

I would like to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the Communists and workers of Azerbaijan will channel all their strength, knowledge, and experience toward the great work which concerns communist construction and the strengthening of the Soviet state's economic and defense power.

Deputy Petroleum Minister Discusses Prospects

LD082021 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 8 Apr (TASS) — The oil recovery industry of the USSR has sufficient resources to satisfy completely the country's needs for many years. In the next 5 years the level of annual oil and gas condensate recovery in the USSR will rise to 625-640 million metric tons, Valeriy Igrevskiy, first deputy minister of the USSR petroleum industry, stated in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The growth in recovery planned for the current 5-year plan (1986-1990) is lower than in previous years; this is not a sign of the exhaustion of oil resources, but of a new approach by the USSR to oil recovery and processing, Igrevskiy noted. Over 5 years, instead of a 20-30 million metric tons annual increase in fuel recovery, as was the case in the sixties and seventies, the USSR will save 100 million metric tons of oil by using it more economically and by replacing it where possible with gas and a greater refinement of this valuable raw material.

Today this is the most rational way of developing the oil industry, Igrevskiy thinks. Its aim is to save as much as possible of the irreplaceable reserves of hydrocarbons for future generations. Predictions show that the likelihood of finding major new deposits in the USSR has far from been exhausted; however, oil extraction conditions are becoming more difficult.

In Western Serbia the largest deposits have passed their extraction peak, although only 78 of 300 deposits discovered by geologists are under exploitation there, he emphasized. In the USSR as a whole, 70 percent of the extracted oil comes from only 5 percent of the deposits. This proportion will change in the near future. The less productive deposits will be put into operation.

Economist Zateyev Examines Reform Plans

PM081115 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 23-24 Mar 86 AVANTI! DELLA DOMENICA Supplement pp 2-4

[Interview with Gennadiy Nikolayevich Zateyev, "deputy chief of the Gosplan department for the propsects and dynamics of development," by Libero Lizzadri in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Lizzadri] What are the aspects in common and the differences in the present action to regenerate economic management, compared to the proposals put forward at one time by Liberman and compared to the "Kosygin reform"?

[Zateyev] There seems to me to be a basic difference. First, in the sixties the country's economic situation was completely different from that of the second half of the eighties. And if we look at the entire postwar period, the difference from the sixties emerges more clearly. Indeed at that time there were adequate opportunities to increase raw materials resources; we were then only just starting to exploit the West Siberian regions. Furthermore, at that time there were no manpower problems. Also during that period we had only just begun to supply the market with consumer durables: in fact the majority of the population had no television, refrigerator, dishwasher, and so forth, so the demand was very strong. Because of the low living standards the population needed everything. Because of all this the reform was in response to everything that was not taken into consideration under Khrushchev. There were positive economic aspects but also "distortions," that is, what we called "voluntarism," because unfounded experiments were carried out, especially in agriculture. I should add that the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1960-65) was a special kind of plan since there was a large number of investments for a large number of objectives, many of which remained unrealized and were only attained during the period of the eighth plan (1966-70). In that situation, with the economy in a favorable position, it would have been easier to carry out economic reforms, since the burden of problems was much lighter than at present. Now the burden is much greater. I should add that in the sixties the world economic situation was favorable: All countries were experiencing a boom. So reform could have been carried out much more easily at that time. This is the first basic difference compared to the current reform, which has to be carried out under much more difficult starting conditions. Of course there are some shared elements. At that very time attention was being devoted to the principles of the role of profit, the problems of interdependence between economic and administrative management methods, of technical and scientific research, of material involvement, of economic calculations, and so forth. Basically these are things that we are returning to now, such as the autonomy of enterprise management, enterprises' self-financing, and so forth, so the general issues raised then retain their significance and topicality. But these are only general economic issues; the specific situations differ greatly. Furthermore, according to our economists' assessments, the 1965 reforms were not further extended and developed, the issue was laid aside; so one could say that we now want to implement more consistently the sketches and ideas that were outlined at that time. I would say that there are no rigid constraints here because the present reform plans must be examined in conjunction with the specific situations that came about in about the mid-eighties. It is a fundamental difference. You see, then too we spoke in terms of the need for technological and scientific progress, to keep an eye on quality, and so forth, but we were not prompted by objective considerations. Now there is a necessity, an ineluctability — there are no other alternatives. At that time there were other alternatives: People talked about quality, but at the same time great emphasis was also placed on quantity; there was talk of saving raw materials, but major resources were readily available to us. This is why basically we now find ourselves on the threshold of radical changes. Before, we did not use terms of this kind. The very term "radical reform" means that we are moving toward a major change in the economic mechanism, and the party and government will have to examine even more thoroughly the problems of improving this mechanism. This is demanded by life, by the specific situation. So I would not say that we are returning to the old ideas of Liberman or of the Kosygin reform, because the specific situation has changed greatly and demands different solutions.

[Lizzadri] Is it possible to talk in terms of another New Economic Policy [NEP] and, if so, in what way?

[Zateyev] Personally, I believe that one can. If there is a new economic situation there must be a new economic policy. But, strictly speaking, I would say that the NEP remains Lenin's

policy of the twenties. The situation then was one of complete economic disaster and famine: It was necessary somehow to revive the country's economy. Under those conditions the only option was to concentrate on the distribution of goods, commerce, and capital; to develop private enterprise; to limit the state monopoly on foreign trade; and to accept unemployment. Since there were no alternatives it was necessary to approach the economic situation proceeding from traditional market principles. There is a semantic similarity; but today's new economic policy does not signify that we are preparing to return to the traditional laws of the market and of merchandise, to the spirit of private enterprise, and to Robinson's laws of economic interplay. In our country socialist ground rules apply and we build the economic rules within the framework of the basic principles deriving from socialism. This means that we are not moving toward a market economy, automatic price formation; opening the way to free trade, unemployment, or competition between workers; or copying the market economy model — especially since the most highly developed capitalist countries abandoned those models some time ago. At the present stage of capitalist development, many laws have changed, to the extent that it is difficult to rediscover the market behind them. So with regard to the substance of the problem, we can say that we are on the threshold of a formulation of economic policy based on the specifics of our new economic situation. So we are not planning to copy automatically what we did in the twenties.

[Lizzadri] When do you intend to complete the changeover to the new method of management of all production organizations and all Soviet enterprises?

[Zateyev] The task is just beginning, but we already have a joint view on many things. The general direction in which we should head is clear. The country should elevate the method of central planning and enhance the role of the Gosplan, which should no longer deal with routine matters, as it does now, but rather with strategic issues, the major options of economic policy. It should also bring about enterprise autonomy by delegating many tasks to the enterprises and eliminating the practice of supervision and attention to details; the principle of bureaucratic management of the economy should be abandoned, aiming especially at the methodological orientation of the broad outline of production. So far as what does not directly concern the Gosplan is concerned, it should be said that the Ministry of Finance should not concern itself with fiscal matters alone, as it does now; it should play itsrole as an economic filter: On the one hand, the financial bodies should block fanciful projects which do not guarantee a high return and which require large investments of capital; on the other, they should support projects which guarantee a high return on expenditure. Hitherto the financial system has maintained a passive stance; now it should optimize its functions. If we talk instead about price formation, the country is rebuilding its central core — the State Committee on Prices — which is currently inflexible and is adjusting only slowly to the new structures. There are so many causes. The underlying problem lies in the fact that prices should perform their economic role better, that they should be better able to measure expenditure, that they should take account more effectively of quality and consumer demand. So I would say that, with respect to what we should do, we are taking the first steps in a major rebuilding of the sphere of management. And here lies the delicacy of the issue, in the sense that in broad outline everything is clear, but in practice sometimes there is not complete clarity or complete harmony of views; there is a difference of viewpoints. It is clear that at some point we will have to make decisions; and it is not certain that these decisions will always be correct, because the complexity of the problems is such that incorrect decisions could be made. The trial and error method must be learned and applied well. There could be problems, certain costs. This is why we use the term "economic experiment." First we examine what influence a new measure has, then we start to extend it. There are no models in this field; we do not know at the outset what results we will achieve, so it is very difficult to speak of specific time scales. For instance, it would be wrong to say that it will take 2 or 3 years, after which we will be able to sit down and see how dynamically the national economy is developing.

In a broad sense, this is an unending process. Situations are changing constantly, therefore there should be a constant adjustment of the economic mechanism. It is difficult to give precise information, because the situations could change in the course of the changeover. We will certainly introduce the changes soon, and then we will see what problems arise from practice. Certainly, if the economic situation were good, it would be easier to carry out transformations and changes. If the economic situation improves, the necessary changes will be effected more easily and better, because it is easier to introduce changes when the economy is growing, when everything is going well. It is more difficult if things are going badly, because contradictions which it is difficult to sort and to surmount, can always arise.

[Lizzadri] Subjective difficulties notwithstanding, the transition phase also presents problems that are objectively difficult to resolve: Is it possible that the transition phase, even if it is implemented with good will and skill, will lead in some sectors and factories to a temporary fall in production?

[Zateyev] Witn regard to the economy as a whole, I hope that there will be no obstacles; but in individual sectors and factories there could be occasional hiccups due to experimental errors. But probably the envisaged economic reforms cannot worsen the situation, because basically they should facilitate the improvement of the economic mechanism and because the experiments that we have been conducting for the past 3 years show that they produce at least an improvement of economic development. We can already see that discipline has been introduced into supplies between enterprises and into contracts; that enterprises want to earn their wages; that there is a decline in the numbers of extra workers in factories, with a simultaneous pay increase for those who remain; and that enterprises are more responsible in placing orders, to the extent that we have fewer instances of enterprises which first order a product then cancel the order when the time comes to pay.

In general factories have become more accuate with regard to planning. With regard to current results, the situation has improved. With regard to technical restructuring, technological progress, and product quality, the economic experiment cannot be said to have yielded any major results, so it is necessary to find new ways and means of improving this experiment. We are trying to link the two objectives. We have two experiments under way — at the Volga automobile plant and at the Sumsk machine

building plant. The essence of this experiment is that the two enterprises are providing themselves with stable normatives for calculating profits and the running capital balance and they base most of their technological development on their own resources and profits. Furthermore the plants' cash profits guarantee them sufficient foreign currency to purchase additional equipment. The experiments in these two enterprises are being conducted with very rigid normalitives, with a constant need to think and act to improve output — not from a competitive standpoint but with much more rigid normatives than before.

In general the restructuring will not be rapid because the matter is so complex and varied that it is very difficult to say what kind of national economic mechanism will emerge from it, because the experiment could develop differently and cause various new problems to emerge. But it would be wrong to look only at the economic mechanism. It is not the sole parameter for defining economic development. And it would be a great exaggeration to link the country's entire economic development solely to the processes whereby we are changing the economic mechanism. It also depends the country's situation, on the general sociopolitical atmosphere, on many unmeasurable elements. It also depends on the implementation of changes, responsibilities, and initiative. Basically all the discussions now under way in the country, in the press and so forth, involving an in-depth self-criticism of the past, provide a more favorable background for the performance of greater tasks than have ever before faced the national economy to ensure that there are no hiccups.

[Lizzardi] In recent years the proportion of the national income allocated to production investments has diminished, while the modernization of the production apparatus will inevitably entail major investments. How do you intend to accumulate enough capital without lowering the people's living standards and cutting defense spending?

[Zateyev] How to accumulate with a view to investment without making the population tighten their belts? Actually this dilemma does not exist in our country. In the new 5-year plan we envisage both higher investments and raising the people's living standards. Investments slightly exceed consumption, correcting the tendency of recent 5-year plans, when investments fell. On what basis do we intend to accelerate the accumulation of investment capital? We are counting a great deal on the development of engineering and the equipment industry. In these sectors there are many possibilities, many unused reserves: they can yield tens of billions of rubles just by reducing metals wastage. There is also the whole question of repairs. Many of the engineering industries are below world technological standards. In general we intend to accelerate investments in the development of engineering. To this end we are carrying out a structural maneuver which allocates a considerable proportion of investments to engineering so that it in turn will impart an impetus, a boost to investment. With regard to consumer goods, the main revenue derives from light industries, food, and, of course, agriculture. The agro-industrial complex receives a major share of investments: No other country invests as much in agriculture. We believe that the accumulated potential will make it possible to step up the increase of agricultural output, with a positive impact on the light and food industries. It is true that agriculture also depends on investments, but not directly. Be that as it may, agriculture's reserves are so great as to make a major increase possible there.

Merchant Marine Minister Stresses 5-Year Plan Goals

LD090718 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — The main objective of the Soviet Merchant Marine in the new five-year plan period (1986-1990) and the period ending in the year 2000 is to meet even fuller the requirements of the economy and population for carriage and improve the efficiency of operation of the Merchant Marine. A statement to this effect was made to newsmen by Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the Merchant Marine. Over the five-year plan period, the efficiency of the dry cargo fleet is to increase by 10.5 per cent, the tanker fleet — by 15.9 per cent, the combined fleet — 27.3 per cent.

Agricultural Developments for 3-6 Apr Reported

LD090609 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-6 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 April

Work in the fields is now under way in the central areas of the USSR, not just in the south. Pre-sowing soil preparation is taking place in the northern part of Rostov Oblast, and an occasional mechanical sower can be seen. Farmers in Belgorod Oblast started selective moisture retention work today. The sowing machinery is ready to go. Machine operators in Kazakhstan's Pavlodar Oblast have nearly finished work to ensure that all machinery is ready. Nine out of 10 tractors were ready by this morning. Repairs to plows, flat-cut plows, and cultivators have been completed. (0430 GMT)

4 April

Farmers in Stavropol Kray today completed the sowing of early grain and pulse crops. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes managed to cover-in the barley, oat and pea seeds in 1 and 1/2-2 days. The sowing of annual grasses and other early feed crops is also coming to an end. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of rice has begun in the south of Uzbekistan. At the same time herbicides are being added. Rice will be sown on a total of 148,000 hectares in the republic this year, which is somewhat less than last year. However, due to the use of intensive technologies, 50,000 more metric tons of grain is expected to be harvested. (1300 GMT)

Early cereal grains have been sown on an area of over 50,000 hectares in Amur Oblast to date. (2130 GMT)

The farms in Chimkent Oblast are the first in Kazakhstan to complete top-dressing of winter eared-crops with fertilizer. Throughout the republic crops have been top-dressed over an area of nearly 1 million hectares, which is much more than by this time last year. (2330 GMT)

5 April

Construction on a major greenhouse combine has commenced near a new housing estate in Ulyanovsk. The existing growing areas under cover are also being considerably extended; and next year production of early vegetables will grow by more than 1 and 1/2 times. (0204 GMT)

In Uzbekistan mass common sowing has begun. About 2 million hectares are allocated to cotton this year. (0320 GMT)

In Orenburg Oblast all the tractors, cultivators, and sowers are ready. Chimkent Oblast has finished sowing lucerne. New plantations occupy 108,000 hectares, 12,000 hectares more than previously envisaged. (1100 GMT)

MI-2 helicopter crews have started introducing nitric fertilizers under clumps of winter crops in Georgia. They are cultivating about 4,000 hectares of grain crop fields in the Kakhetia valley. (2130 GMT)

6 April

Today cotton has been sown on the first 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. In Kursk Oblast, machine operators are harrowing perennial grasses, adding fertilizer to the winter crops, preparing the soil, and getting ready for the additional sowing of early eared crops. In the Chechen-Ingush ASSR sowing of grain and pulse crops in the Sunzha area, the main grain-producing region in the republic, was completed in just 3 days. (1100 GMT)

Murakhovskiy Addresses Council of Kolkhozes Session

LD081327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes is taking place in Moscow today. The tasks of the kolkhoz soviets concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Cpngress are being examined. Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, read a report on this question. He noted that kolkhoz soviets of republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons, in collaboration with the management bodies of the agro-industrial complex, are to implement organizational and economic measures, a set of technological undertakings, securing the efficient use of the productive capabilities which have been brought into being. Included among the most important tasks of kolkhoz soviets are the acceleration of the social reconstruction of villages and the creation of stable labor collectives.

Participants in the session accorded high estimation of the decision of the party and the government on the further perfecting of the economic management mechanism. (Ivan Ivanovich Kukhor), chairman of the Vladimir Ilich kolkhoz farm in Moscow Oblast and Hero of Socialist Labor, was elected chairman of the Union Council of Kolkhozes.

Agro-Industrial Chief Cites Production Figures

LD090720 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — Over the first three months of this year the state purchases of meat in the USSR grew seven per cent, milk and eggs — six per cent as compared with the same months last year, Vsevolod Murakhovsky, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Complex (Agroprom), told a TASS correspondent today. Plans for an increase in the production of grain, a large part of which is used as animal fodder, are designed to meet the demands of stock-rearing. To this end the supply of mineral fertilizers to farms has been increased by six million tons.

Cosmos-1739 Earth Satellite Launched 9 April

LD091502 Moscow Tass in English 1453 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 9 TASS — The artificial earth satellite *Cosmos-1739* was launched in the USSR today. It is designed to continue the programme of exploration of outer space. It was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution is 89.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth — 352 kilometres; the minimum — 182 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit — 64.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

'Mir' Cosmonauts Hold Press Conference From Space

LD081438 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — TASS special correspondent reports from mission control centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working aboard the *Mir* station for twenty five days now.

The crew held a press conference from space yesterday. During two communication sessions, including a lengthy one with the use of the "Luch" relay satellite, the cosmonauts answered numerous questions by Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Under the planned programme of the flight, the crew continues today tests of the station's units and systems and adjustment of the equipment. The work schedule provides for performing a technical experiment to evaluate the dynamics of the exterior elements of the station's structure, the control of the computers' operation and correction of the manned complex's orbit. There are also plans to conduct geological survey in the area of the city of Dushanbe and observations of winter crops in the territory of Central Asian republics.

According to the reports from orbit and telemetry data, the flight proceeds normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Unmanned 'Vega' Probes Continuing Research

LD082015 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — Soviet unmanned probes *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* continue their flight. After passing on March 6 and 9 through the gas-and-dust cloud of the Halley's Comet, most instruments on board the station have remained operational. They are used, during the flight, to study the structure and characteristics of interplanetary magnetic fields, probe into plasma phenomena, including measuring the parameters of solar wind and registering electrons and ions of different energies.

The both stations' TV systems, their electronic and optical elements are in good condition following the encounter with the comet which is proved by the results of filming the Jupiter.

At present, stations *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, which are 25 million kilometers apart, are continuing their flight around the Sun. Distance from the Earth is respectively 93 and 181 million kilometers.

According to telemetric information the on-board systems of the interplanetary stations *Vega* are functioning normally. Scientific information received from outer space is being processed and studied.

Dunayev Discusses Soviet Space Industry

LD071422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TASS) — The space industry is becoming a definite factor in the revolutionary changes taking place in many earth technologies, a TASS correspondent was told in a conversation with Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the recently organized main directorate for creating and utilizing space technology in the national economy and scientific research, "USSR Glavkosmos." Without cosmonautics, he continued, it is not possible to imagine not only progress in science but also further development in many branches of the national economy.

Dunayev noted that, for many years, automatic and manned space devices have been engaged in searching for minerals and monitoring the condition of crops. They have also been an aid in safeguarding forests and making efficient use of the country's water resources. Space communications and navigation, weather satellites, and a system of search and rescue from orbit have become a permanent features.

The present 5-year plan, 1986-1990, will be an important step in implementing a broadly differentiated system of collecting and using space data for the analysis and practical utilization of an enormous amount of information that will become an inalienable part of the planning activity of many Soviet ministries, departments, and research institutes.

Dunayev said that on the *Salyut-6* and *Salyut-7* stations, for example, more than 300 million square km of the earth's surface had been photographed over the past few years by stationary cameras alone. The economic effect of space photos and observations by the cosmonauts over the past 5-year plan for the Central Asia regions alone amounted to tens of millions of rubles. This is just pure income from the space economy calculated in the industrial sphere — prospecting and extracting oil and gas, cartography, supplies of water to towns and pastures, protecting crops from pests, calculating spring floods and even forecasting earthquakes.

Joint efforts of different countries in the study of space are opening up the possibility for implementing space projects which have significance for mankind in general and which are a natural alternative to the "star wars" program being built up by the U.S. Administration, Dunayev stressed. Without such humanitarian aims, without genuine, and not superficial, concern for the future of the planet, world space exploration cannot develop, he said.

Armed Forces Ideological Tasks Viewed

PM071058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Carry Out Ideological Work Creatively"]

[Excerpts] Defining the party's general domestic and foreign policy line — a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace on earth — the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the human factor, the people's living creativity, is the decisive condition for implementing it.

"The most important thing on which the whole force of party influence must be concentrated today," the Central Committee Political Report to the congress emphasized, "is to ensure that everyone understands the acuteness of the present moment and its crucial nature. Any plans of ours will remain hanging if they leave people indifferent and if we are unable to awaken the masses' labor and social activeness and their energy and initiative." Here a broad field of activity opens up before ideological cadres and the ideological aktiv, including in the Armed Forces.

Called upon to actively mobilize people to resolve the new tasks of our time, ideological education work must itself be updated and improved — this was the demand the congress set for it. Today it must be characterized, above all, by innovation. And this has been given a sound foundation. For the very substance of the material which now constitutes the basis of propaganda and agitation, political talks, lessons in the system of political training of Army and Navy personnel, meetings between party congress delegates and servicemen, and many other measures is innovatory in essence and spirit. All this is subordinated to conveying the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress to the mind and heart of every serviceman and mobilizing people to fulfill its decisions.

However, it would be wrong to overestimate what has been done. It is impossible not to see that effective propaganda is seriously hampered by formalism and didacticism, by blather and verbiage, and by the inability to speak with people in simple and convincing language. Many of these shortcomings have been brought about by force of inertia and by the tenacious habit of ideological cadres themselves of working in the old way.

Elements of mere enlightenment still frequently predominate in propaganda work. It sometimes appears as a collection of numerous propaganda measures poorly connected with the vital affairs of military collectives. The force of inertia is so great that even the introduction of new forms of ideological work, such as unified political days, frequently boils down in practice just to filling them with old substance. In a number of formations, units, and ships unified political days have essentially turned into information sessions on general political topics conducted according to a unified text.

Among the troops and in the fleets there are still many agitation and propaganda collectives and groups and staff and nonstaff lecture groups which mainly report on the work done just on paper while in fact doing virtually no agitation work with anyone. Visual agitation which does not really influence anyone has become widespread in some places. The individual approach is still frequently underestimated in the practice of ideological educational work, and not enough attention is paid to the needs and interests of different categories of servicemen. However, it is quite obvious that mass political work must now be distinguished by special flexibility, by a sensitive and prompt response to new problems and phenomena of Army life, and by an orientation toward resolving specific tasks of combat training and strengthening military discipline.

Unfortunately, such a very important principle of political work as unity of word and deed is still frequently violated. A certain commander, political worker, or nonstaff propagandist says one thing but acts differently in life. He urges people to adopt high pledges but does not fulfill them himself or create conditions for realizing them. He urges others to be modest and tactful and to observe the norms of morality, while he himself flouts these norms. He discourses on the use of criticism and self-criticism, while at the same time he overlooks unsolved problems, avoids asking acute questions, and hushes up shortcomings. Such an approach and a propensity for ostentation and fuss, the congress documents point out, do not help the cause, but just hamper the resolution of educational and other tasks.

A responsible, innovatory, creative approach to the assigned task and a real impact on achieving concrete practical results, particularly on successfully completing winter training and fulfilling competition pledges — this is the chief thing today for the organizers of ideological educational work in the Army and the Navy and for the entire ideological aktiv. It is important to persistently seek new potential for increasing the strength of the party word and to effectively help raise the political awareness and the businesslike activeness of servicemen and resolve the tasks of strengthening discipline and combat readiness. This will be the propagandists' worthy response to the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Pacific Fleet Commander on Officer Qualities

PM031346 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian on 5 April in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Combat Potential: Military Skills" a 2,200-word article by Admiral V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, entitled "The Art of Interaction."

Sidorov's article is devoted to summing up an analysis of the results of exercises held in the course of the fleet's winter training, at which "the main accent was placed on working out joint actions by different categories of forces." He cites several examples to show how the success or failure of an operation was determined by precise and coordinated actions of all participating forces, saying that "today the role of accurate and reliable interaction has increased immeasurably."

The author then examines the qualities that are required from commanding officers, who "need a broad overview of modern combat and broad tactical horizons." He criticizes officers who "think narrow-mindedly, superficially, and without profound understanding of the laws of modern combat" and "senior officers who simply treat the organization of interactions in a formal fashion."

Following some additional criticism of the pacific fleet's work in general terms, Sidorov concludes:

"It is necessary to hold most strictly to task those who are unwilling to look beyond their personal interests and have no desire to think or act in the interests of the entire fleet.

"Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to have their weighty say in this respect. After all, the reorientation of military cadres' views is a problem concerning the reorientation of their mentality, in the process of which they develop a truly state approach toward their activity. This is demanded by the interests of strengthening the Armed Forces' combat potential."

Patriotic War Veterans Committee Holds Plenum
PM080952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum of the Soviet War Veterans Committee"]

[Text] Participants in the Great Patriotic War must make their contribution to resolving the tasks concerning the USSR's socioeconomic development laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress. This was said at a plenum of the Soviet War Veterans Committee held 4 April at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

The report by Committee Chairman Colonel General A.S. Zheltov and other other speeches noted that quite a few participants in the war are continuing energetic labor activity and are engaged in extensive social work. It was emphasized that one of the veterans' most important tasks is to assist in the propagandization of the party congress decisions, the military-patriotic education of young people, and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. It is also necessary to continue to implement practical measures aimed at strengthening the unity of action of international veterans organizations in the common struggle waged by progressive forces against the danger of nuclear war.

World War II Veteran, DRA Hero Receive Awards
PM030941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major A. Klevakin: "For Soldierly Valor"]

[Text] The fascists offered fierce resistance. And then, as though in spite, the machinegun supporting the infantry fell silent. The attack could have misfired. And then the slain machinegun operator's place was taken by Junior Sergeant Kh. Malakhov, who was wounded but had not left the battlefield. His accurate rounds of fire forced the enemy fire position to fall silent.

The Soviet servicemen drove the fascists from their stronghold. Junior Sgt Kh. Malkhov was awarded the "For Valor" medal for that battle in October 1944 but was unable to receive it on time.

...Guards Senior Sergeant G. Zhidkov, who recently fulfilled his international duty on the soil of fraternal Afghanistan, was in a difficult situation. The vehicle he was driving had broken down. The dushmans tried to capture it. But with accurate rounds from his submachine gun, Zhidkov forced the bandits to lie low and he held out until reinforcements arrived.

Colonel V. Lobayev, military commander of Uralsk Oblast, recently presented soldiers of two generations, Kh. Malakhov and G. Zhidkov, with their awards.

Officials Sign Retired General's Obituary
PM040950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of A.N. Tomashevskiy]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Aviation (retired) Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tomashevskiy, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War and a meritorious military pilot of the USSR, has died after a severe illness. A true son of the Soviet people who devoted his entire life to selfless service of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1941, has passed away.

V.N. Chernavin, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, S.G. Gorshkov, N.I. Smirnov, K.V. Makarov, G.A. Bondarenko, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, F.I. Novoselov, V.V. Zaytsev, V.I. Voronov, I.M. Tropynin, V.V. Budeyev, A.A. Mironenko, I.T. Korzun, V.P. Potapov, V.P. Zhitenev, P.I. Goncharov, Yu.S. Gudkov.